THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 54---No. 29. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, July 31, 1872. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

J. F. DUNLAP,

Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. (mays-72-ly.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the ARGUS office.

J. B. BLAINE, Physician and Surgeon. Office on Main st., one door west of the late Dr. Geo. Allison. Third street, Beaver Pa mays-6m.

H. C. HANDLER, Dentist, office over Mr. Thos. Allison's store, Beaver, Pa. Great care in all operations, and warranted to give satisfaction. Give me a call. mar27-1y.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the Hon. Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. je21-1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. All business promptly attended to. ap27-1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Second st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je22, '70tf

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar26-70-1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr13-71-1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Main st. [sept-ly

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28-1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, coach-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy tools. Falls street, New Brighton. nov1-71-1y

W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Parties, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

T. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway, Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, oils and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25-71-1y

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Friday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct25-71-1y

C. EBERARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions Queensware, &c.—Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway. [sept27-71-1y

C. WINTER,—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway sept27-71-1y

W. H. McDONALD, Dealer in Fine Teas, Choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow ware, &c. Broadway, New Brighton. sept27-71-1y

E. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 p. m. sept27-71-1y

J. McCLAIN—Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Third and Broadway, New Brighton. [sept27

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; Manufactures Monuments, Grave-stones, &c., also at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near Depot, New Brighton. [sept27

H. H. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, Apollo sept27-71-1y

WESTEAD & HARTZOG, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Siemon's Confectionery, Broadway. je21-1y

BOSTON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON, meeting at all hours, table supplied with the delicacies of the season. Price low. Wm. Eckland, cor. of Paul and Broadway may24-71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Choice evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of Brighton. (mr29-71-1y E. THOMAS.

DUFUS—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st., New Brighton, Pa. (successors to L. B. Nesbit) feb22-71-1y

JOHN SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, Third st. Special attention given to wedding and ball suppers, oysters and ice-cream. [sept4-1y

L. SELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor,—New Brighton. See adv [sept4-1y

H. Wilson's Block, Broadway. Photographs from re-touched negatives. [sept4-1y

Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton. [sept27-1y

BEAVER FALLS.

W. BRITSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies solicited. Main st., B. Falls. (sept27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions & Main St., Beaver Falls. sept27-1y

BRIDGEWATER.

P. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sept27-1y

J. C. MOLTER, dealer in Coal of all kinds. Bank at McKinley's Run. aug5-71-1y

JOSEPH HEDGECOCK, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12-71-1y

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired. [feb15-71-1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa feb6-71-1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Bridge st. Bridgewater. (sept4-1y

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sept4-1y

ROCHESTER.

WELL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sept4-1y

W. BUCHING, German Apothecary & Druggist in Diamond, near Post-office. Prescriptions carefully compounded. feb26-1y

GEORGE SCHEEFIN, Agent.—Bakery and Confectionery, Oysters and Ice Cream in season. Special attention given to supplying Parties, Balls and Weddings on short notice. Diamond, Rochester, Pa. dec1-71-1y

MRS. BRISBIN, Millinery, Fashionable Dress-making & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door above Cross' Store, New York st. nov1

GRAHAM BOYD, Manufacturer of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, Buckboards and Horseshoeing done in workmanlike manner, Rochester, Pa [sept26-1y

WURSTER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor. Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa. sept6-1y

J. W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's sewing machine, New York and C. R. Sts Rochester. (feb22-1y

SIGMUND GOETZ, Gunsmith, New work, of the highest character, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Adams St. Rochester Pa. jan15-1y

HENRY RAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds, Brighton st., above Pine Rochester. sept14-1y

SAMUEL HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. sept4-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boot stores, Iron & Nails, Cut Water & James sts.

M. MILLER & CO. Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c., and in Lumber Lath &c. Rochester [sept2-1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to Hopkins & Co. Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester sept-1y

POWERS LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river sept-1y

SEPPLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stabling. Near R. R. Depot. sept19-1y

D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19-1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician, Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa sept14-1y

VANPORT.

J. Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest price paid for country produce. jan10-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. R. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan9-71-1y

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Buffalo and Broadway. sept13-1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO APPRENTICES to the Carpenter Business. None need apply without good reference. THOMAS GRANT, New Galilee, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

INSERTED TO MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE.

No Cutting or Pain Whatever.

Address—DR. G. W. SPENCER, Surgical Artificial and Dentist, 254 Penn street, Pittsburgh Pa [sep13-1y.

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

Of BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON ..... Cashier.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED

Correspondence and Accounts Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. [june5-72-tf.

Miscellaneous.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

e27tf J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

J. D. RAMALEY'S OPERA Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

No. 64 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Goods sent to any address, on approval. may24-ly.

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED Stock of

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

HOLLOWARE,

ROPE AND OAKUM,

FARMSTOCKS,

And the First National

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS.

DRY AND IN OIL;

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO,

144 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour.

ALSO,

114 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

ALSO,

15 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR;

ALSO,

30 BARRELS N. O MOLASSES

ALSO,

150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*

ALSO,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

—AT—

SPEYERER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

April 13, 1872-1y; chdgmays.

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. P. O. DANNELLY "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SASTO & McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD

ly26-1y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS.

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

Rags taken in exchange. [sep12-'69-1

T. J. CHANDLER, Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner and the most reasonable terms.

The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same. mayl-72-1y.

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

SUMMER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Spring and Summer Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4,70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

John Moore,

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec'r, '71tf

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Rennaman.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,

AMERICAN WATCHES,

JULES JERGENSEN,

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.

EDWARD PEREYGAUX,

ELGIN WATCH COMPANY

VACHESON & CONSTANTINE.

UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,

CHARLES E. JACOT.

E. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Prodeham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL, nov29-1y] SOLE AGENTS.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Holsery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Tabe and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 3, 5 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—1y'chgd.

ALLEGHENY CITY

STAIR-BUILDING AND WOOD-TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all *joints cut* and *bolted*, ready to hang furnished on short notice WILLIAM PEOPLES.

mar6;1y Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

W. W. BARKER,

(Successor to Barker & Haseltine,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,

Engravings Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Photographs, Frame Portouts, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 87 Fifth Avenue, 13 doors above Smithfield St.,] Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar8'72:1y

Agents Wanted.

Wanted immediately, four active, energetic men to act as Agents for the "NEW" WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in *this county.* Only such men as can give good reference as to character and ability, and furnish a *Bond* need apply. We will pay *guaranteed salaries, or liberal commissions to proper men.* Only such men as *really desire* to enter the business need apply. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar4;1y

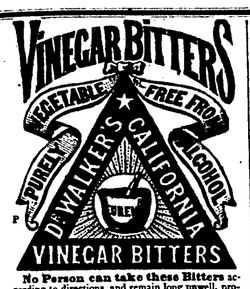
Homes Still Larger FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain* and *fruit farms; rice, sugar* and *cotton* plantations; *timber* and *mineral lands; city, village,* and *rural residence,* and *business stands; mills* and *mill sites, factories,* &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,
477 *and* 479 *Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*
may3;tf.



No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of *life,* these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

apr17;1y—to chg; oct 17

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from June 24, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Fast Ex.	No. 5. Mail.	No. 7 Pac Ex	No. 3. Nit Ex
Pittsburgh	145AM	710AM	930AM	230PM
Rochester	952	845	1042	338
Alliance	505	1145	135PM	615
Orrville	623	1259PM	328	747
Mansfield	835	422	535	942
Crestline { A	905	500	610	1010
Crestline { D	930	510AM	635	1020
Forest	1053	750	808	1143
Lima	1152	900	950	1243AM
Fort Wayne	210PM	1140	1230AM	255
Plymouth	417	235PM	505	510
Chicago	720	630	650	820

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8. Mail.	No. 2. Fst Ex.	No. 6 Pac Ex.	No. 4. Nit Ex
Chicago	230AM	820AM	535PM	920PM
Plymouth	910	1003	905	1240AM
Fort Wayne	1205PM	1255PM	1135	315
Lima	225	315	1142AM	505
Forest	343	434	250	620
Crestline { A	520	550	420	840
Crestline { D	1130AM	550	430	825
Mansfield	1206PM	618	500	900
Orrville	225	812	700	1138
Alliance	440	1004	650	120PM
Rochester	718	1154AM	1105	329
Pittsburgh	835	100	1210PM	435

☞ No 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, & 8, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 6, daily. No. 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after June 24, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	Mail.	Exp.'s.	Accom
Cleveland	815AM	1215PM	335PM
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	532
Alliance	1120	234	617
Bayard	202PM	302	
Wellsville	325	421	
Pittsburgh	440	640	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp.'s.	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	
Wellsville	800	405	
Bayard	1035	521	
Alliance	1155	652	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	734	815
Hudson	1253	810	850
Cleveland	210	940	1015

Leaves. Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6:40a.m. Bayard 9:45 a m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m N Philadelphia 3:00 p.m.

RIVER DIVISION.
GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom. Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	545AM	240PM	430PM
Bridgeport	555	250	440
Steubenville	700	405	540
Wellsville	815	155PM	440
Rochester	930	255	535
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	500PM	
Rochester	740	310	605	
Wellsville	850	410	720	
Steubenville	945	502		
Bridgeport	1045	558		
Bellair	1140	610		

F. R. MYERS, *General Passenger and Ticket Agent*

Miscellaneous.

1872. Spring and Summer. 1872.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

J. H. BORLAND,

Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special indacements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices. tf.

J. H. BORLAND'S, 53 & 55 Wood Street, [apr4-tf

POINT PLANING MILLS,

WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

HENRY WHITEFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,

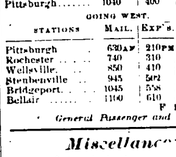
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weather boards and finings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order oct4;1y

L. R. NORTON.



DEALER IN

PIANOS,

AND

STATE AGENT

FOR THE

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SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

"I must have it, Charles," said the handsome little wife of Mr. Whitman. "So don't put on that sober face."

"Did I put on a sober face?" said the husband, with an attempt to smile that was anything but a success.

"Yes, sober as a man on trial for his life. Why, it's as long as the moral law. There, dear, clear it up, and look at the least as if you had one friend in the world. What money lovers you men are."

"How much will it cost?" inquired Mr. Whitman. There was another effort to look cheerful and acquiescent.

"About forty dollars," was the answer, with just a little falter in the lady's voice, for she knew the sum would sound extravagant.

"Forty dollars! Why, Ada, do you think I'm made of money?" Mr. Whitman's countenance underwent a remarkable change of expression.

"I declare, Charles," said his wife, a little impatiently, "you look at me as if I were an object of fear instead of affection. I don't think this is kind of you. I have had only three silk dresses since we've been married, while Amy Blight had six or seven during the same period, and every one cost more than mine. I know you think me extravagant, but I wish you had a wife like some women I know. I rather you'd find out before long."

"There, there, pet, don't talk to me in that fashion. I'll bring you the money at dinner time; that is if—"

"No ifs nor buts, if you please. The sentence is complete without them. I thank you, dear, I'll go this afternoon and buy the silk. So don't fail to bring the money. I was in Silkskin's yesterday, and saw one of the sweetest patterns I ever laid my eyes on. Just suits my style and complexion. I shall be inconsolable if it's gone. You won't disappoint me?"

And Mrs. Whitman laid her soft white hand on her husband's arm, and smiled with sweet persuasion in his face.

"Oh, no, you shall have the money," said Mr. Whitman turning away from his wife, as she thought abruptly, and hurrying from her presence. In his precipitation he had forgotten the usual parting kiss.

"That's the way it is always!" her whole manner changing, as the sound of the closing street door came jarring upon her ears. "Just say money to Charles and at once there is a cloud in the sky.

She sat down pouting and half angry.

"Forty dollars for a new dress!" mentally ejaculated the husband of vain, pretty, thoughtless Mrs. Whitman, as he shut the door after him. "I promised to settle Thompson's coal bill to-day, but I don't know where the money is to come from. The coal is burnt up and more must be ordered. Oh, dear! I'm discouraged. Every year I fall behindhand. This winter I hope to get a little in advance, but if forty dollar silk dresses are in order there's an end to that devoutly wished for circumstance. Debt, debt! How I have always shrunk from it, but steadily, now, it is closing its Briarian arms around me, and my restricted chest labors in respiration. Oh, if I could but disentangle myself now, while I have strength of early manhood, and the bonds that hold me are weak. If Ada could see as I see, if I could but make her understand my position rightly. Alas! that is hopeless, I fear.

And Mr. Whitman hurried his steps because his heart beat more quick, and his thought was unduly excited.

Not a long time after Mr. Whitman left his house the postman delivered a letter to his address. His wife examined the handwriting on the envelope which was in a bold, masculine hand, and said to herself (as she did so)—"I wonder who this can be from."

Something more than curiosity moved her. There intruded on her mind a vague feeling of disquiet, as if the missive bore unpleasant news to her husband. The stamp showed it to be a city letter. A few times of late such letters had come to his address, and she had noticed that he read them hurriedly, thrust them without remark into his pocket, and became silent and sober-faced.

Mrs. Whitman turned the letter over and over again in her hand, in a thoughtful way, and as she did so, the image of her husband, sober-faced and silent, as he had become for the most of the time of late, presented itself with unusual vividness. Sympathy stole into her heart.

"Poor Charles," she said, as the feeling increased, "I'm afraid there is something wrong with you.

Placing the letter on the mantlepiece, where he could see it when he came in, Mrs. Whitman entered upon some household duties; but a strange impression, as of a weight, lay on her heart—a sense of impending evil—a vague troubled disturbance of her usual inward self-satisfaction.

If the thought of Mrs. Whitman recurred, as was usual to the silk dress, of which she was to become the owner on that day, she did not experience the proud satisfaction her vain heart felt a little while before. Something of its beauty had faded.

"If I only knew what that letter contains," she said half an hour after it had come in, her mind feeling the pressure that had come upon it so strangely as it seemed to her.

She went to the mantlepiece, took up the letter, examined the superscription, but it gave her no light. Steadily it grew upon her that its contents were of a nature to trouble her husband.

"He's been a little mysterious of late," she said to herself. This idea affected her very unpleasantly. "He grows more silent and reserved" she added, as her thoughts under a kind of feverish excitement, became active in a new direction. "More indrawn as it were, and less interested in what is going on around him. His coldness chills me at times, and his irritation hurts me."

She drew a long, deep sigh. Then, with an almost startling vividness, came before her mind, in contrast, her tender, loving, cheerful husband of three years before, and her quiet, sober faced husband of to-day.

"Something has gone wrong with him," she said aloud, as the feeling grew stronger. "What can it be?"

The letter was in her hand.

"This may give me light." And with careful fingers she opened the letter not breaking the paper; so that she could seal it again, should she desire to do so. There was a bill for sixty dollars and a communication from the person sending the same. He was a jeweler.

"If this is not settled at once," he said, "I shall put the case in suit. It has been standing for over a year, and I am tired of getting excuses instead of my money."

The bill was for a lady's watch which Mrs. Whitman had almost compelled her husband to purchase.

"Not paid! Is it possible?" exclaimed the little woman in astonishment, while the blood mounted to her forehead.

Then she sat down to think. Light began to come into her mind. As she sat thus thinking, another letter came in for her husband, from the penny postman. She opened it without hesitation. Another bill and another dunning letter.

"Not paid! Is it possible?" She repeated the ejaculation. It was a bill of twenty-five dollars for slippers and gaiters; which had been standing for three or four months.

"This will never do!" said the awakening wife—never—no never." And she thrust the two letters into her pocket in a resolute way. From that hour until her husband came home to dinner Mrs. Whitman did an unusual amount of thinking for her little brain. She saw the moment he entered that the morning cloud had not passed from his brow.

"Here is the money for that new dress," he said, taking a roll of bills from his pocket and handing them to Ada. He did not kiss her nor smile in the old bright way. But his voice was calm if not cheerful. A kiss and a smile would have been more precious to the young wife than a hundred silk dresses. She took the money, saying:

"Thank you dear, it is kind of you to regard my wishes."

Something in Ada's voice and manner caused Mr. Whitman to raise his eyes, in a look of inquiry to her face. But she turned aside so that he could not see the expression.

He was graver and more silent than usual, and ate with scarcely an appearance of appetite.

"Come home early, dear," said Mrs. Whitman as she walked to the door with her husband after dinner.

"Are you impatient to have me admire your new silk dress?" he replied with a faint effort to smile.

"Yes. It will be something splendid," she replied.

He turned off from her quickly, and left the house. A few moments she stood there with a thoughtful face, her mind indrawn, and her whole manner completely changed. Then she went to her bed room and commenced dressing to go out.

Two hours later and we find her in a jewelry store on Broadway.

"Can I say a word to you?" She addressed herself to the proprietor of the store, who knew her very well.

"Certainly," he replied, and they moved to the lower end of the long row of show cases.

Mrs. Whitman drew from her pocket a lady's watch and chain, and laying them on the show case said, at the same time holding out the bill which she had taken from the envelope addressed to her husband:

"I cannot afford to wear this watch; my husband's circumstances are too limited. I tell you so frankly. It should never have been purchased, but a too indulgent husband yielded to the importunities of a foolish wife. I say this to take the blame from him. Now, sir, meet the case, if you can do so in fairness to yourself. Take back the watch and say how much I shall pay you beside."

The jeweler dropped his eyes to think, for the case took him by surprise. He stood for nearly a minute; then taking the bill and watch, he said: "Wait a moment," and went to a desk near by.

"Will that do?" He had come forward and presented her with the receipted bill. His face wore a pleased expression.

"How much shall I pay you?" asked Mrs. Whitman, drawing out her pocket-book.

"Nothing. The watch is not defaced."

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 31st, 1872.

THE New-York *Journal*, of last week published a list of the German papers published in the UnitedStates, giving their present status on the Presidential question. This list shows 91 for Greeley and Brown, 28 for Grant and Wilson, and 3 undecided.

M. CATACAZY, formerly Russian Minister to the United States, who was recalled at the request of President Grant, was subsequently stationed at Paris. An Imperial decree was published in the St. Petersburgh *Journal* of 25th July, dismissing him from the Russian diplomatic service, in consequence of his having published a pamphlet in relation to his difficulty with U. S. Secretary Fish without the knowledge and against the will of the Imperial Government.

JUAREZ, late President of Mexico, is dead. A dispatch from Matamoras dated July 25th, says the public offices and places of business throughout that city were closed, and the national and consular flags displayed at half-mast and minute guns fired in honor of Juarez. The animosities exhibited during the recent revolution had given place to a better feeling. The political opponents of Juarez acknowledge his great services to the Republic, and unite in public respect to his memory.

THE State Republican committee met at Harrisburg on last Thursday. The resignation as a candidate for the office of Congressman at large was received and accepted from General Harry White. G. W. Schofield was substituted in his stead. For theadditional member as allowed by act of Congress, Gen. Charles Albright of Carbon county was nominated. For Elector at large W. D. Wharton esq., (colored) of Philadelphia was placed upon the ticket. This completes the regular Republican ticket of Pennsylvania.

AT no time since the war has any Democrat in the Northern States, to our knowledge, advocated the paying of pensions by the Federal Government to rebel soldiers, and yet we were asked to believe that Horace Greeley and an old farmer named Carmichael of Otsego county New York, actually made an arrangement, six or eight months ago, to do this very thing in case Mr. Greeley becomes the next President of the United States. The story is too stupid to be believed by any intelligent person, and it is not one newspaper out of a hundred which gives it publicity that credits one word of it. Anything, however, to beat an opponent.

AT the meeting of the State Republican committee last week at Harrisburg, an effort was made by a number of members to have Hartranft and Allen withdrawn from the State ticket, and two more acceptable candidates put forward in their stead. This movement, however, was stoutly resisted by the Cameron *ring*, who declared that if this was done it would in effect, prove every charge that has been made against these men, to be true. They plead, therefore, that the ticket should be left as it was, and "sink or swim, survive or perish," they would try to "put it through." It is needless to say they carried their point.

THE Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican* alleges that its editor, last winter, saw a number of letters from Horace Greeley to Horatio Seymour, and others from Seymour to Greeley. These letters; the editor goes on to say, contained the terms of an intrigue between the parties writing them, to the effect that if Seymour would aid Greeley in procuring the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, he [Seymour] should be made Secretary of State, in case Greeley succeeded in the election in November. The *Republican* concludes its story by declaring that in one of Mr. Greeley's letters he agrees that if elected to the Presidency he will favor the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers.

In answer to all this, Mr. Greeley authorizes *The Tribune* to say that the whole thing is a canard, and he also authorizes that paper to ask any one having letters of his conflicting with this denial to "produce them now or be forever silent."

The Tribune's denial will be found in another column. Read it, and see how fairly the case is met. Will the papers that published the silly story, now publish its refutation? Hardly.

ALDERMAN "BILL" MCMULLIN, a rough-and-ready politician of Philadelphia, was dangerously shot in that city, on Monday evening of last week, by a thief named Hugh Mara. Mara had stolen a boquet and carried it into a saloon, whence McMullin followed him. The latter demanded the boquet, when Mara drew a revolver and shot him twice in the breast. The wounds were at first thought to be mortal, but a closer inspection leads to the belief that he will recover. Mara was one of the parties who, a year or two ago, shot the revenue detective Brooks, and was sentenced for that offence to the penitentiary for seventeen years, but was recently pardoned by Gov. Geary. No little fault is now found with the Governor, by the Philadelphians, for turning this dangerous man loose upon the community.

THE Chippewa Indians, it is feared are about to give us trouble in the northwest. Dispatches from St. Paul dated 25th inst., state that the town of Brainerd, Minnesota, was filled with Chippewa Indians who threatened trouble. They had been ordered to leave, but refused, and the Governor was called upon for troops. Three companies left St. Paul's, on a special train, to be joined by others on the route, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the inhabitants. The cause of the difficulty is supposed to be the hanging by a mob of the two murderers of Miss McArthur.

Letters from camp McDowell, Arizonia, of the same date, state that delegations from the Tonto, Pinle and Cayetero Apaches, and Apacha Mojave Indians, came into that place professing peace, but as they represented only a portion of tribes numbering over 1,000 warriors, they were evidently impelled by the movements of troops under General Crook. They were informed that they must all come in and surrender their arms and agree to remain on the reservation. They were also informed that they could not show the white flag, retaining their arms and drawing their rations, and then return to the war-path when the pursuit of the troops ceased.

THE campaign in North Carolina has its humors, although some of its incidents do not argue very much for the intelligence of the colored race. A correspondent writing from Charlotte, North Carolina, relates the following:

"I have heard very little said, either in Charlotte or Greansboro, about Mr. Boutwell's financial statements. His array of figures meant nothing to the people who heard him. Not one negro in ten knows the difference between 1,000 and 1,000,000, or which is the greater. To prove this I have only to relate what took place in one of the eastern congressional districts of North Carolina only last week. The Conservative and Grant Republican candidates were holding a joint discussion before an audience composed mostly of negroes. The Conservative speaker, in referring to the rascalities of the last Republican Legislature, charged with considerable emphasis that it had stolen or allowed to be stolen TWENTY FIVE MILLION OF DOLLARS."

"The Grant Republican orator, follow ing immediately after, was unable to deny this accusation and unwilling to allow so damaging a charge to pass unnoticed, and so, presuming upon the ignorance of his audience, he said: 'Now, fellow-citizens, you are told that the last Republican Legislature stole $25,000,000! Well, what if they did? The Democratic Legislature last year spent $250,000,000—what do you think of that?' Every colored man present yelled with applause, and the Conservative candidate, knowing that it was impossible to make his audience understand that 25,000,000 was greater than 250,000, was obliged to allow his opponent to gain an important advantage over him by this trick."

SUMNER, Trumbull, Seymour, Hendricks, Wallace, M'Clure, Tom Marshall, Breckinridge and Vance support Horace Greeley for President. Gerrit Smith, Cameron, Morton, Mosby, Wise, Kemble, Bann and Quay, are for Grant. Parties are considerably mixed by this showing. Whoever chooses may institute comparison. Personalities being disposed of, all good citizens will determine for themselves whether the rule of the gift taker and nepotist shall give place to an able and wise administration of government under Horace Greeley.—[Harrisburg Patriot.

Don't be too sure about Quay being for Grant. We thought here in 1867-that he was for Curtin for the United States Senate, because he told us so; but it afterwards turned out that he was for "old moccasin tracks" all the while. It is quite probable that he is just now playing another of his sharp tricks. He comes games of that sort quite frequently, so it is stated.

That the reign of personal partnership has had its natural result in Michigan is thus shown in "The Grand Rapids Democrat": "The fact is, there is no Republican party in Michigan. What is called by that name is the Chandler and Ferry party. It is all personal. No man in the party has the least chance for any position, however humble, who has not sworn allegiance—not to the party—but to Zach. Chandler. He owns the party in the State in fee simple, and has parceled out the western portion of it to Ferry, who acts as his lieutenant. This fact has produced, and is producing, its legitimate fruit in a general and wide-spread dissatisfaction—Men of independence and honor will no longer consent to wear the Chandler and Ferry collar, remain in the party, and vote as slaves, as these men dictate for their own and their friends' interests."

Exactly! And who does not know that the same condition of things exist in Pennsylvania? The man who does not wear the Cameron collar could not be appointed Postmaster at Vanport, or Whisky-gunger at Freedom, let him be ever so good a man, or ever so efficient a worker in the Republican ranks. He must be labelled "Cameron," or else his personal merits and party labors all go for naught, and he would be swept aside as a "common scallawag," deserving of no notice from the dispensers of political pap.

A LARGE number of the taxpayers of the county have made their annual pilgrimage to the county seat within a few weeks past to settle their taxes. In paying over their money *do they ever take a thought* about its disposition after it leaves their hands? Here is its history: The taxpayer makes his "deposit" with the county treasurer. That officer pays out the money received as county tax on warrants drawn by the county commissioners. The state tax, he transmits to Harrisburg, where it *should* be promptly used in paying off the State indebtedness. But that is precisely what is not done with it. As soon as these funds reach the State capital they are not applied to the payment of either principal or interest on the State debt, but *loaned* by the State Treasurer to bankers all over the commonwealth at a rate of interest running from 4 to 6 per cent. Frequently he has a million and a half of dollars thus distributed. The interest on this vast sum aggregates a large amount, and after using a portion of it as a corruption fund, the balance is divided between the Treasurer and the members of the State Treasury ring. The State never has got a farthing of it. By this management, it will be seen that the State Treasurer and his gang obtain, say 5 per cent from the bankers on the state funds, and the bankers in turn loan these moneys out to the people at, say 10 per cent, thus realizing 5 per cent net, cash, on capital which they never earned and do not own. The taxpayer, therefore who is so unfortunate as to be obliged to borrow money to carry on business or pay honest debts, in nine cases out of ten, pays a heavy interest to the State Treasurer and the bankers alluded to, on money which belongs as much to him as it does to those who make him pay an usurious rate of interest for its use. That is the way our State Treasury is run at the present time. This is the way the money is obtained to corrupt the Press and the voters of the State; and this is just why every banker in Pennsylvania who has a portion of these funds in his keeping is laboring hard and spending his cash freely, to elect Hartranft Governor, and Allen Auditor General. The election of these candidates will keep the unexpended balance where it is. Their defeat will cause it to be taken from its present holders and applied to other and more legitimate purposes.

Now, if the above is an *untrue* "history" of the disposition of our state taxes, let it be denied and disproved; if on the other hand it is true, does not the man who knows it to be so and who nevertheless shouts for and intends to support Hartranft and Allen—the representatives of the gang of plunderers—*prove* himself to be either a knave or a stupid fellow?

AN extremely foolish idea has been set afloat to the effect that if Mr. Greeley is elected President, the finances of the country will become ruinously disturbed. We have labored for a year or two past to discover what the difference between Secretary Boutwell's policy, and Mr. Greeley's theory is, and the conclusion we have come to is just this: Mr. Boutwell insists upon keeping one hundred and thirty millions of gold locked up in the United States Treasury, while Mr. Greeley demands that this surplus be brought forth and once more permitted to circulate among the people. He claims that this act itself will not only make money matters easier throughout the country, but will work a resumption of specie payments the moment the key is turned and the gold in the National Treasury becomes a part of our circulating medium. Why the Secretary of the Treasury does not see it in the same light and govern himself accordingly has not been made clear. At all events his own explanation is too unsatisfactory to make Mr. Greeley's plan seem very "ruinous" to the ordinary eye.

CAN the Lawrence *Journal* tell us why it is that none of the neighboring "Ring" Republican newspapers in the west, noticed the arrest and incarceration of its editor, on a charge of libel? They are always ready to notice matters of much less importance, and their silence in this case would seem to be significant. There is some "kink" in the political skein which needs unravelling.

THURSDAY last the Postmaster-General stopped the circulation of subscription lists in his department asking for money to aid Grant's election. The principal list was in the hand of Mr. McPhail, special mail agent, and was liberally signed by the clerks of the department, it being headed, it is said, by Postmaster General Creswell for $200. It is understood that this was done in consequence of a petition which has been privately circulating in the departments complaining of the implied assessment and protesting against the practice, and which was sent to the President of the Advisory Civil Service Board, George Wm. Curtis. It was suggested that, if the practice was not stopped, the petition with its list of names would be given to the public. No order of this nature has been issued in the Interior Department, and it is not likely the assessments will stop before one is issued by somebody higher than the Secretary.

HERE AND THERE.

—The Memphis *Ledger* has the following. "There are at least two thousand young men of ability in Memphis who, without any knowledge of the tread-mill business, lay the flattering unction to their souls that they would make first-class editors and reporters."

—With an enthusiasm which is unmistakably heartfelt, George F. Train refers to the extraordinary history of his life, and says: "If I am a fraud, I am the most successful fraud the world has ever seen; but I am no fraud—I am to be the next President of the United States."

—The damage by the late floods in Alabama will reach five million dollars. The waters in central Alabama were higher than ever known at this season. Houses along the streams were swept away by scores. The cotton crop will be cut forty thousand bales short.

—The colored people of San Francisco have inaugurated a movement for testing their rights in the public schools. They made formal applications for the admission of their children in every district in the city, which were uniformly refused. The refusal will form the basis of an action at law.

—This seems to be an era of explosions. Almost every week we hear of the interesting grindstone exploding, and only the other day a frisky doughnut went on a bust, scattering death and destruction and hot fat in its wake. Now we are informed that a patent flat-iron exploded in Providence, R. I., a week ago, sending fragments of iron in all directions. As long as Inkstands and paper collars don't explode, we are pretty safe.

—A Georgia female baby has no eyes, but has a double set of jaws all full of teeth. Snifter, who has been married only six months, says that when that child grows up it will be a "jaw" forever, just as some women are who have only one set of jaws. But young Jewlicks says he would just as lief marry a girl with a double set of jaws and no eyes, as one with a double set of eyes and no jaws; because, he says, some women must have everything they see, and if they had four eyes, they would see so much that nobody but millionaires could marry them.

—D. H. Smith, the youngest son of the "Prophet" Joseph, is now in Salt Lake City holding meetings on the subject of the succession. The *Tribune* says: "This movement on the part of the Smith brothers is going to form a most important part in bringing about the final separation of church and state in this country, inasmuch as the question of successorship to Brigham Young is involved, and which we predict in advance is going to be the one which will wreck and split up into factions the Utah organization at the death of the leader."

—The attempted assassination of King Amadeus is still the painful subject of speculation in the city of Madrid, and the detectives are actively engaged in endeavoring to secure the principals of the affair.—Thirty persons known *to be among* the leaders in the late Carlist movement have been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the plot to assassinate the King and thus effect the overthrow of the government. It is believed these parties were also engaged in the murder of Prim. The prisoners have been placed in close confinement to await a trial.

—In a chatty Paris letter we find a few hints which will not be pleasant to young American ladies who go abroad, if not with the intention to hunt, at least to accept a French nobleman, should one offer himself. By the writer it is laid down as a pretty sure rule that "Frenchmen who sigh at the feet of the American heiresses are the refuse of the home markets," for French mothers are noted for being good match-makers, where their daughters are concerned, and secure the desirable son-in-laws for themselves. There is a set of marrying young Frenchmen in Paris, who have more debts than money and more title than honor. who have been known to go so far in their hunt after a rich wife that they have had spies posted at different *pensions* to watch for American families with marriageable daughters. And a case has lately been disclosed, to besettled by law, in which the lover had agreed with the *maitresse de pension*, to secure the assistance of that convenient person, to pay a certain percentage on his wife's fortune. After the marriage the husband was disposed to forget his promise, but was reminded by law to keep it. All of which must have been pleasant to the wife.

—The death of Tom Lowery, of the Robeson county gang of North Carolina outlaws, is fully confirmed. Two brothers and two friends of the late Col. Wishart, the last known victim of the Swamp Angels, determined to avenge his murder. Armed to the teeth they entered the classic region of Scuffleton, and after waiting in ambush from Thursday night until Saturday morning, had the pleasure of intercepting the ruffian on his way to a political meeting. The Sheriff, after the first glimpse at the well known ferocious face of the dead outlaw, paid over the $1,400 reward offered by the county.

—Once more the "escaped nun" Edith O'Gorman, is in tribulation; or rather, once more she has "escaped" out of it. At St. Paul she "escaped" without paying her board or printing bills; a few days later she "escaped" from her husband, who manifested no particular liveliness in looking her up again, a fortnight ago she "escaped" from San Francisco, for where nobody knows, leaving behind her libel suit, a heavy washing bill and a nice little hotel account. The simple minded and credulous creatures who have listened again to the stories related by Edith about those horrible Catholics, will in time learn to look upon her as she really is, one of the most palpable frauds that ever disgusted an American audience.

—A poor Michigan laborer was recently plunged into the deepest affliction by the death of his wife. On carrying her for the grave he was greatly consoled, however, by discovering that certain suspicious looking lumps on her legs proved to be packages containing several hundred dollars in currency concealed in her stockings. A peculiar legacy.

—The business of shipbuilding in the United States is now confined chiefly to the lakes. While the shipyards on the Atlantic coast are in a languishing state, on the lakes there is quite a lively business. There are now about one hundred vessels in process of construction at different points, a majority of which are steamers of the larger class.

POLITICAL.

—George Correy, of Luzerne county, Pa., has declared for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Correy is a Republican of great influence in his locality, and has represented his district in the State Legislature for several years.

—Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn Judge John A. Carey, and Albert Pond, members of the constitutional convention of '67 and of the Legislature, are among the latest Republican converts to liberalism in New York.

—Col. S. D. Freeman, of McKean county, the Grant Elector for the XVIth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has resigned his place upon the ticket, and expressed his preference for Greeley and Brown. He is said to represent one-fifth of the entire republican strength in his county.

—Since there is not the slightest possibility of Greeley's election, why do the Grant organs waste so much ink and squander adjectives so frightfully to show the utter disbelief and disdain of their diabolical character of his administration? Verily, these "ring" editors are incomprehensible characters.

—A *Times'* Washington dispatch, of last week, says it was announced in *The Sunday Chronicle* that Sumner is preparing a letter to the colored people favoring the election of Greeley. He told several persons lately, that Grant would not carry more than four States.

—The Shreveport *Republican* was the first paper in Louisiana to come out boldly for the Cincinnati platform and nominees. Hon. E. M. Smith is editor, and Rev. J. Stella Martin, who has nobly declared himself for the reform movement, has been engaged as editorial contributor. As leaders have the true clarion sound.

—Hon. Wm. Scott, of Erie, offers the following wager on the result of the campaign: $500 that Buckalew will carry Pennsylvania; $500 that Greeley will carry Indiana; and $500 that Greeley will be chosen President. Although his proposition has been open for a week, no republican has dared to accept the bet.

—Senator Schurz has left for North Carolina, where he will remain until August 1st, and on his return will carry on a two weeks' diversion in Illinois. From thence he will make short incursions into Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and finally will traverse Wisconsin and Minnesota, to strengthen the cause of these German populated states.

—The California Ratification meeting of Greeley & Brown, on the 23d inst., was one of the largest ever held in California. There was speech making in Platt's Hall and two stands in the street, Judge John Hagen presiding, with two hundred Vice Presidents, half old line Republicans and half Democrats.

—The Allegheny County Democratic Convention assembled last week at the Court House, Pittsburgh, and did not nominate a ticket, but adjourned until the 20th of August. They propose to join hands with dissatisfied Republicans on the above date, and nominate a mixed ticket, to be supported by Democrats and Liberals.

—The Administration has abandoned all hope of reconciling the differences which exist in the Grant party in Pennsylvania. All attempts to get Forney to support the State ticket have failed. It is feared Buckalew will carry the State, but the President and his friends have strong hopes of carrying Pennsylvania in November.

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks it is curious to note how many Republican politicians and orators are on their travels. Take the case of Pennsylvania, for instance. Judge Kelley is in Montana, trying to get rid of a troublesome bronchial affection, while Morton McMichael, Gen. Collis and Attorney General Brewster have followed Gen. Hawley's example and gone to Europe.

—Senator Sumner's now famous remark—that the liberal movement means simply reconciliation—is having echoes all over the South. The New Orleans *Picayune* says: Senator Sumner may be assured that the great majority of Mr. Greeley's supporters in the Southare moved by this sentiment, and hope to see in the election of Mr. Greeley the greatest event since the war in wiping out mutual sectional animosities and making room for the realities of a free and equal Union.

—"The Binghamton bargain" is thus disposed of by *The Philadelphia Inquirer*: "It is so charged with absurdities as to refute itself; it proves too much and goes too far. Character after all, is something, and there is not an act of Horace Greeley's long life that does not refute this preposterous narrative."

—The Pittsburgh *Post* gave the names, a few days ago, of forty-four prominent Republicans of that city who have come out for Greeley. They have heretofore acted with that party as leaders. Among them we see the names of the Hon. James K. Moorhead, Thos. M. Marshall, esq., John W. Riddle, formerly of the *Gazette*, Benj. W. Morgan, Charles Arbuckle, Minas Tindal, etc.

—In Washington, Pa., there is a stampede among prominent Grant Republicans to the farmer candidate for President. Among them may be mentioned the following: Dr. F. J. Lamoyne, a leading abolitionist and candidate for Vice President with Gerrit Smith some years ago: Boyd Crumrine, late District Attorney, Alex. M. Todd Esq.; Jno. C. Hastings, merchant; Jno. M'Elroy, mill owner; V. Harding, merchant; David Aiken, Insurance agent; and some thirty others.

—A good deal of tender solicitude is shown by the organs lest the Liberal party be defeated through lack of funds. A little reflection will show them that there is no necessity for their sympathy. To be sure the Liberal party has no U. S. Treasury, no Custom Houses, no Post-offices nor carpet-bag governments to draw from, but it does have a more powerful influence, the support of the people.—All that money will be needed for will be the printing of the ballots. It is hard for the Renominationists to comprehend such a state of affairs. It will be easier after next November.

—The liberal republicans of Meadville met in that city on the 16th instant, for the purpose of forming a campaign club. On motion of J. A. Smith, esq., district attorney of Crawford county, Joshua Douglass, esq., was appointed chairman. Speeches were made by Joshua Douglass, esq., J. A. Smith, esq., B. B. Picket, esq. F. P. Rea, esq., and others. Arthur Calhun, esq., was chosen president of the club. The liberal club numbers fifty-seven in Meadville, and its members say they will more than double the number in a month. The Crawford *Democrat* says the Greeley men will call a county meeting in August, when they will complete their organization.

—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, a Grant republican paper, says:

Is it not absolutely ridiculous that Americans should denounce the centralizing of power, when they are the motives constantly the slaves of centralization? Does not every one of decent intelligence know that simon Cameron politically governs Pennsylvania? How and Thomas Scott govern this state. Why deny it? All the rest of the world see and state the fact. Why should we take the trouble to put on indignant airs and proclaim an independence we do not possess? Mr. Cameron can do anything he pleases in the state, except crush out an independent newspaper, and that he cannot do. He has sagacity enough to know that he might as well fight against the stars. His satellites are equally wise.

—A prominent Republican writing from Milwaukee, thus speaks of the prospects in Wisconsin: "During the past few days I have mingled freely among hundreds of friends in both parties. A more thoroughly demoralized party than the Grant organization can scarcely be imagined. Of the four Republican members of Assembly from this city, three are doing duty for the Liberal cause. *The Herald*, the great German newspaper of this city, which has a weekly circulation of 6,000, is doing good service for Greeley and Brown. I learn that every Republican paper in the state has espoused the Liberal cause, except the Manitowoc paper, and that is expected to come to our side next week. The revolt from the Grant ranks is tremendous. This county gave Seymour 2,367 majority. It is now expected that Greeley's majority will reach 8,000."

—The Erie *Observer* says: From reliable citizens of Crawford county we learn that the tide among the republicans of that county is setting towards Greeley and Brown in an astonishing manner. Of the twenty-eight republican members of the bar eleven are liberals, including such well-known gentlemen as A. B. Richmond, Joshua Douglass, Frank Rea, Thomas Biddy and District Attorney Smith. The sheriff, prothonotary and coal oil inspectors officers are outspoken Greeley men. Among the leading men who have come out against Grant are John C. Sturdevant, the most prominent republican politician in the western part of the county, J. R. Dick, Jesse Dick, Howell Powell, Leman Sturdevant, John B. Gray and W. B. Grimsell, the two latter being the representatives of the county in the last legislature. It is also alleged that a number of the candidates on the republican county ticket are Greeley men.

THE END OF THE FARCE.

There seemed to be riches of this campaign. That the Binghamton Greeley's simply gave a brag loud enough to make every Grant editor in the United States prick up his ears, was dried enough. But they had one plump, comfortable sensation, that was really worth while. A fortune-hunter, C. S. Carpenter to-wit, barrister with the wildest ambition in the known world, had sworn that he had seen Horace Greeley's declaration, in Horace Greeley's hand writing, in favor of paying pensions to rebel soldiers. See again how certain this interesting youth was about it:

[illegible] C. S. Carpenter, being duly [illegible] that one of [illegible] deposited recognized by [illegible] and [illegible] letter being an answer [illegible] asking his views on the [illegible] question, expressed the [illegible] to the passage [illegible] Colchester Congress would [illegible] that Stephen read the letter referred [illegible] this was its true expression and meaning [illegible] declared between himself [illegible] that this letter was accordingly [illegible] in August or early in September 1851. Deponent was [illegible] Horace Seymour on the same subject [illegible] Mr. Seymour ex- [illegible] to making the pen- [illegible]

And now comes the Tribune:

Public Ledger, June 3rd. There appeared [illegible] Tuesday, before Alderman [illegible] C. S. Carpenter, stating, [illegible] that Horace Greeley of New York, to Lewis [illegible] of Connecticut, in which letter Mr. Greeley [illegible] favored the pensioning of Southern [illegible] soldiers, etc. The last time I talked with Carpenter in relation to Greeley and political [illegible] was on Nov. 15, 1871. Several [illegible] Carpenter, I [illegible] of unquestioned [illegible] seen all of Carmichael's letters [illegible] to me that no such letter [illegible] Mr. Greeley therefore I conclude [illegible] substantial that my impression of the [illegible] is correct. [illegible] who need from Carmichael [illegible] would be had written to [illegible] Mr. Greeley [illegible] to write. At the time [illegible] at Carmichael's office to *The Herald* office, I did [illegible] he was working up a [illegible] and conclusion of Peace negotiation. *I suppose that statement touching it may be mistaken, and [illegible] Carpenter's [illegible] of the whole correspondence between Carmichael and Greeley, until [illegible] WITH OATH I RETAIN THE STATEMENT MADE IN MY AFFIDAVIT.* C. S. CARPENTER.

Philadelphia, July 31, 1872.

What remains? Where now be your terrible discoveries, your impregnable evidences, your fearful dangers attending the election of Mr. Greeley? For this rebel pension stuff was absolutely the only point worth notice with its disappearance the bottom is out. But deal tenderly with this youth of Oneonta! His memory is bad, but he has capital powers of backing out. He ought to be made a negro Grant elector.—*New-York Tribune July 27.*

Mr. Greeley's Legislation Record.

From The Springfield Republican (Ind.)

It is possible, as some of our friends insist, that Mr. Greeley will make but a poor President. But it is unwise in them to insist that he was a failure as a Congressman. On the question of opinion they may be right; on the question of fact we know them to be wrong. Mr. Greeley's whole term of service in the House barely covered a period of three months. Yet in this quarter of a year he set on foot three great reforms of which the country is now reaping the benefit. It was Congressman Greeley who brought in the first Homestead bill, who struck the first blow at the mileage abuse, and who first assailed the English doctrine. "Once a subject, always a subject;" by laying down in a resolution the American doctrine that "every man has a right to migrate from his native land to another, and, in becoming a citizen of the latter, to renounce all allegiance to the former." Not a very bad record for three months!

WAS IT A LOAN OR A BRIBE?

The charge that George O. Evans the swindling agent of Pennsylvania, paid Auditor General Hartranft seven thousand dollars as a bribe, has been met by the newspapers in his support merely by denunciation and abuse of those making the charge. But this is not the manner in which this accusation is to be met before the grand inquest of the people of Pennsylvania. John F. Hartranft is a candidate for the most important and dignified position in the commonwealth, and it is the solemn duty of the newspaper press to examine every one of his official acts with the utmost rigor of scrutiny. This matter of the loan of seven thousand dollars by George O. Evans must be considered in the light of the official relations of the parties toward each other and of all the known circumstances surrounding it, without regard to the feelings of Mr. Hartranft or the ring who support him.

A bribe is defined to be a "price, reward, or gift bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a judge, witness or other person, or to procure the performance of some act which is contrary to known truth, justice or rectitude." Does the transaction between Auditor General Hartranft and State Agent Evans come within this definition? To arrive at a correct judgment it is necessary to examine all the circumstances in the case.

In April, 1870, Evans received from Auditor General Hartranft claims of the commonwealth amounting to upwards of one million dollars for collection from the government at Washington. The carelessness of the Auditor General in delivering to the irresponsible hands of Evans valuable assets of the State for so large an amount, without requiring any security, has already provoked sufficient comment, but that does not come within this question of bribery and corruption. Almost one year after Evans had received the vouchers, he approached Hartranft with this 'loan' of seven thousand dollars, and Hartranft accepted it. The Legislature was in session at the time, and Evans was naturally anxious lest the Auditor General would compel him to account for the immense assets of the State in his possession. When Hartranft accepted this money all apprehensions of Evans were at once removed. It was not likely that an Auditor General would compel a settlement when that settlement would require the return of the seven thousand dollars in his own possession. So far as Evans was concerned this loan had all the effects of a bribe. It corrupted the conduct of the Auditor General. It caused that official to neglect his duty to the people of the commonwealth by failing to require Evans to make a settlement of his accounts. It purchased official silence and enabled Evans to proceed with his work of plunder. No bribe that was ever offered or received went more directly to its purpose.

When Evans loaned Hartranft the seven thousand dollars, is it possible that the auditor general did not know that the money belonged to the commonwealth? When George O. Evans received his appointment, he was a poor clerk at Washington, with a salary of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year. If Hartranft, when he buttoned his pocket over this seven thousand dollars, did not suspect that the money was part of the assets from the auditor general's office, he is more obtuse and stolid than those who hold his intellect in the most contempt ever imagined him to be. What would have been the effect of the offer of a loan of seven thousand dollars on a faithful, vigilant, and honest auditor general? Would not the suspicions of such a public servant have been aroused so completely as to cause from him a demand of immediate settlement, or a report of the delinquent to the legislature which was in session at the very time? So far from causing any suspicions in the breast of Hartranft, his sense of duty to the people was utterly deadened by the bribe. The loan of seven thousand dollars (if there are any so fastidious to object to the plain description of bribe) purchased the silence and neglect of this auditor general, and Evans went on unmolested with his depredations. Can any man say this loan was not all the acts and consequences of a bribe? Will any man insist that this money was not given and received as an official bribe?

Within five months to a day from the time of the loan, namely on the 18th of August, when the revelations of the Evans swindle were made by Deputy Attorney General M'Clure, Auditor General Hartranft returned this money. In his haste, he returned it without taking up his "due bill." Why this precipitancy unless it arose from a consciousness of guilt? Had not the money been paid back at once another condition of affairs would have arisen. Evans would have been compelled to disclose the fact that he had given the money to the auditor general as a bribe, and there would have been an impeachment of that official, instead of his candidacy for governor of the commonwealth. There would not merely have been an impeachment which would have consigned him to complete disgrace, but there would have been a recovery of the money at suit of the commonwealth. It was, therefore, safer and wiser in every respect to give back the seven thousand, escape impeachment for bribery and corruption, and come forward as the ring candidate for governor. Whether the money would ever have been returned but for the exposure made by the deputy attorney general, is a matter about which the people of Pennsylvania have their own views. The supporters of Hartranft may make what they will out of the return of the money, and the due bill to Evans, but the case stands in spite of every attempt at excuse and extenuation the most flagrant instance of official bribery that has ever been revealed in the history of the commonwealth. Yet there are those who seek to stain the proud escutcheon of Pennsylvania by elevating a bribed and corrupted auditor general to the office of governor.—*Harr. Patriot.*

The Official Negligence of Gen. Hartranft.

When John F. Hartranft entered the auditor general's office in May, 1866, the vouchers of military disbursements by the state, from 1861 to 1866, were stored away on the shelves, and there they remained undisturbed until, by reason of their importunity, Governor Geary and his accomplice, Evans, obtained them March 20, 1870.

General Hartranft cannot put in even the poor plea of ignorance of the presence of these vouchers on the shelves of his office, for George O. Evans has presented to him a letter from Governor Geary, June 17, 1869, requesting that the vouchers be delivered to the bearer, indeed. Gen. Hartranft himself testifies that Evans came to his office in 1868 for these claims. Knowing, therefore, that the vouchers substantiating claims of the State against the United States to the amount of over one million of dollars were in his custody. Knowing, as he was bound to know, that the law required him annually to report the condition of these claims to the legislature, and neglecting for four years to discharge his duty as prescribed by the law, is it at all surprising that the committee appointed to investigate the disgraceful business regarded the neglect of the auditor general to report to the legislature the condition of the claims filed in his department as an "astounding state of facts?" There remains that other damning fact that General Hartranft gave up to Evans the vouchers for over one million of dollars, without requiring from him any security whatever. The committee in their report say that they "cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of official routine" that permitted so careless or so criminal an act.

General Hartranft was therefore clearly guilty:

First—Of gross neglect, in failing for four years to take any steps whatever towards the collection of those claims.

Second—Of disobedience to the law of 1811, in failing to report the condition of those claims to the legislature.

Third—Of criminal carelessness, in giving to George O. Evans vouchers of so great value without even asking from him any security whatever for the return of the money collected from them.

Is it not an insult to the people to ask them to vote for a man who is clearly guilty of gross negligence in the discharge of his official duty, of disobedience to the law and of criminal carelessness?—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

The Disgrace of the Treaty.—The President's "Victory" an Utter Defeat.

General Grant was recently asked at Long Branch, "How much of a victory has England gained in the Geneva Conference in the matter of indirect claims?" He replied: "The triumph is all ours, and a great and important triumph it is. We have got the whole question just where we wanted it, and solved as we wished it to be."

The London *Evening Telegraph*, of last week, referred to this assertion:

"Now this reply demonstrates how absurd it is for little people to attempt to understand great questions. For instance, the United States made against Great Britain certain claims for consequential damages which the latter power first, last and all the time, repudiated. She would have nothing to do with them, and refused to have them considered for a single instant at Geneva. The United States insisted and declared they would Never, Never, O Never! abandon the indirect claims at Geneva or elsewhere, not even if the result were to be the failure of the treaty. England stood aloof, maintaining her original position; sticking doggedly to it until one day the Geneva Board picked up the consequential damage business and pitched it out of the window *sans* ceremony.

"The United States, which had so often declared they never would abandon those damages, saw them tossed into the mire, and did not even say "We protest." To the average mind, if there never was a complete, unconditional surrender, a defeat so ignominious and demoralizing as to stand without a single precedent, certainly that seemed to be one. The United States are great and big and generous enough to stand defeat, and they are too great and big and generous to claim a triumph which was the ignominious opposite."

We were whipped, horse foot and dragoons at Geneva, and all the world knows it.

PUBLIC TRUSTS.

One of the most clearly proven acts of malversation connected with the Treasury Department at Harrisburg is that the large unexpended balance supposed to be there is really loaned out for private gain to a number of bankers, State officials, and politicel "chieftains." It is admitted by the gentlemen most interested and known to all men that the vaults of the Treasury are empty of money, and that in its place are a number of checks, not one half the face value of which could be realized were they put upon the market to-morrow. They are the pledges to pay of men who doubtless intend to redeem them and will do so if no untoward accident intervenes.

While everybody admits this state of affairs, very few of the journals denounce it, and the greater number preserve a decorous silence. Some few, however, professing to be published for the good of the people, actually defend it by such arguments as this: "It is a well-established rule, that has held for many years, and which originated under a certain Democratic Treasurer." Ties is like the plea of the fisherman detected in the act of robbing his late owner's chicken-house, and belongs to the same code of morals professed by burglars and pick-pockets, and is entirely unworthy men holding high official position in a great State like Pennsylvania.

Another extenuating circumstance cited is the fact that there is no law upon the subject, and that of course, it is no crime, which is as unworthy and unsound a plea as the first mentioned. That there is no law forbidding the practice is owing, presumably, to the well-grounded impression that prevailed about a hundred years ago that men with a nice sense of honor would be selected to fill the offices of the commonwealth, and that they would administer them on strict principles and as sacredly as they would a private trust, and not for the purpose of making money.

It is full time that the standard of official morals, as well as official brains, in Pennsylvania, was elevated. When newspapers professing to be respectable defend a practice that has brought hitherto highly respectable men in this community to misfortune and shame, and the State Treasury to such a condition that an investigation of its accounts is resisted in the name of Republicanism, the elevation must be considered highly desirable by men of all parties.—*Forney's Press.*

The Chinamen.—On last Monday a week ago, about thirty additional Chinamen arrived at Beaver Falls. They will be employed at the Cutlery Works in that place. The so who have been there for some time past are getting along quietly, and seem to be contented with their new home.

On last Wednesday one of their number died at Beaver Falls, and was buried on the following day, in accordance with the Chinese burial ceremonies.

New Advertisements.

ROCHESTER

Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1852. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald, Samuel R. Wilson, William Kennedy, Marshall M'Donald, M. Camp, Jr., David Lowry, George C. Speyerer, Lewis Schneider, John Grubine, R. B. Edgar, C. P. Hurst, Daniel Brenner.

OFFICERS:

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, *V. Pres't*
H. J. SPEYERER, *Treas.*
E. KELLER, *Sec'y* [apl8-1y]

EXECUTORS NOTICE Estate of George Mohr, deceased.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Mohr, deceased late of the boro of Freedom, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in New Sewickley township, in said county all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby required to make known the same

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., July 31st, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
...Squares,	$3 00	$5 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10-00
...Square, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
...Square, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
...Square, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
...Column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
...Column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
...Column,	22 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	100 00

...Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
...Local notices per line, ten cents.
...Payments to be made Quarterly, except ...ansient advertisements, which must be paid ...dvance

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains ...ast leave Beaver Station as follows: Mor...ng mail, 9 19; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Past ...ger.

...ains going West leave Beaver Station as fol...: Mail, 7.16 a. m.; Accommodation and Ex...through to Bellair, 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed ...the following New Advertisements ...appear for the first time in the ...ers to-day:

...Notice—Dr Johnston.....C
...Notice—Dr Keyser.....C
...Notice—Holloway's Pills.....C
...Advertisements—Dauchy & Co.....C
...Advertisement—John Conway & Co.....C
...Notice—Dr. Walker's Bitters—Dauchy..C
...Notices—Hugo Andriessen.....5-2w
...Notice—R. Steinfeld.....15
...Notice—H. Noss.....*
...Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.....*
...Advertisement—J. Weaver & Co.....*
...Notice—Umstead & Haritzog.....*
...Notice—Drs. Oldshue.....66
...Advertisement—Dr. S. Musser.....1sq-1m

John Conway & Co., Bankers and ...brokers, of Rochester, Pa., have a card ...this issue of the ARGUS, to which we ...vite attention. The firm is a reliable ...and highly deserving the patronage ...the business and commercial community. They are gentlemen with whom ...it is a pleasure to have business relations ...courteous, accommodating and liberal.

It is a mark of the unsuccessful man that he ...ariably locks his stable door when the horse ...s been stolen. This sort of wisdom never ...omes about bodily health until it is gone. But ...e is much as any disease has become seated. ...power of the system to resist and throw it off ...s exhausted; hence time is all important. For ...ipation, all diseases of the liver, stomach, skin ...d kidneys, and all that begin in vitiated blood, ...u want until the trouble is confirmed, but as ...ys a timely use of *Dr. Walker's California ...ger Bitters* jy31-iw

There will be a meeting of the officers ...d managers of the Beaver County Ag...ultural Society held at the Court ...ouse, August 10th, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. ...A full attendance is requested. By ...der of the President.

T. O. ANSHUTZ, *Sec'y.*

Notice.—From and after this date ...d the first of September next, the ...ounty Commissioners will meet on Sat...day of each week only. apr10tf

Another Railroad in Beaver County.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says ...e subscription books are now open ...r a narrow guage railroad from Pitts...rgh to Georgetown, a Beaver county, ...n the south side of the Ohio. The ...ength of the projected road will be ...out thirty miles, extending through a ...ch and valuable section of country.

...Cold Sparkling Soda Water, drawn ...m marble fountains, flavored with ...e fruit Syrup—always fresh at Hugo ...driessen's Beaver Drug Store. je19;8t

The "Mountain Voice" is the name ...f a new daily paper published at Johns...wn, Pa., James F. Campbell Esq., ed...r. Mr. Campbell is a veteran news...per man, and will make the *Voice* a ...uccess.

...TION.—Every genuine box of Dr. ...M LANES LIVER PILLS bears the ...signature of FLEMING BROS., Pitts...rgh Pa., and their private United ...States Stamp. "Take no other." ...The market is full of imitations. Apr3;6m.

Three Fourths of the difficulties ...and miseries of men come from the fact ...that most want wealth without earning ...it, fame without deserving it, popularity ...without temperance, respect without ...virtue, and happiness without holiness.

THE PLACE to get your Fancy Shirts, ...Cuffs and Collars is at the Cloth...ing House of S. & J. Snellenburg, Broad...way, New Brighton.

...The latest discoveries in the science of ...photographing are thoroughly under...stood by H. Noss, of New Brighton, and ...the marvellous success he has in repro...ducing Negatives and in the finish of ...pictures makes every lover of the Art ...proud of his proficiency as a Beaver ...County Artist.

Wheat Injured.—Complaints come ...from all parts of the county that the ...wheat in shock has been injured greatly ...by the wet weather of the past week. ...Millers are beginning to put in the plea ...of guilty in anticipation of great ...grumbling about bad flour next winter; ...housewives are speculating about their ...bread running out of the ovens; every...body is in the dumps about it, except ...the happy possessor of old wheat in the ...bin with an advance in figures certain.

A FARM FOR A SONG.—A first-class ...Dry Goods and Grocery Store in a good ...location, near to the best markets in ...the county—now doing a good business ...can be had for a good farm. Store and ...building valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. ...The best reasons given for wanting to ...exchange. Apply to, or address Steven...son & Wittish, Beaver Falls, Pa. je12;2tf

Local Values of Produce.—It is ...questionable if the wonderful expansion ...of population over our wide territory ...has been productive of the greatest ...benefit either to individuals or to the na...tion. When we consider that a very ...large proportion of the values of produce ...is consumed in freights, so much so that ...in some parts of the West corn is even ...now burned for fuel, we are led to doubt ...whether it would not have been better ...for all concerned that our population ...should have been limited to such a space ...of country as would have avoided this ...loss of value to the producer, and ...whether the benefits of our railroads as ...means of communication are not too ...dearly purchased by the agricultural ...interests of the West.

...M. BRADLEY, on the Diamond of ...this city, is receiving Pure and Fre...h goods every week from the East. He ...will sell nothing to his patrons but the ...best articles, and ask the people of B...eaver to call and they will be satisfied with ...the quality and price. His stock of pur...e medicines is very complete. Physi...cians' prescriptions carefully prepared at ...all hours. jy24-tf6

Deliberate Suicide.—George Fac...tor, of Coshocton, Ohio, last week sui...cided in the following approved manner: ...Having lost a horse Saturday evening, ...he was requested by his father to take ...another horse and go in search of the lost ...on Sunday morning, which he did. After ...riding about five miles it is supposed ...he tied the horse with the halter-strap, ...and putting the bridle-rein around his ...own neck, mounted the horse, tied the ...rein to a limb above him and started ...the living gallows from beneath. His ...feet were within ten inches of the ground ...when found. No doubt the act was pre...meditated, as his watch and pocketbook ...were found in the stable next morning. ...No reason known for the act.

...ow many people cannot take Castor Oil ...on account of the terrible nauseating taste, and recoil in ...horror at the mention thereof. The Castoria prepared by Dr. Pitcher ...is a vegetable, perfectly harmless, pleasant to ...the taste and more effective than Castor Oil. It does ...away with the necessity of giving Castor Oil, and ...cures where all other remedies have failed. It ...is the magic remedy for stomach ache, constipation, ...dysentery, croup and worms. It contains neither ...opium, morphine nor alcohol in its soothing, ...quieting effect, produces natural sleep, and par...takes of such ingredients only as are recognized by the ...faculty as adapts it to crying and teething children. ...Castoria has ever met such unqualified endorse...ment by the physicians. Take no more bitter ...nauseous syrups, griping purgatives or sick ...stomach rum. The Castoria costs but 35 cents, and ...when once tried you will never be without. jy24;4t

Struck by lightning.—We learn ...that the barn of Mr. Weaver, near Ro...gersville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, was ...struck by lightning last week, and con...sumed together with all its contents, in...cluding about three hundred bushels of ...oats, two hundred bushels of wheat, a ...new top buggy, and harness, hay, farming ...implements and sixty fleeces of ...wool. There was no lightning rod upon ...the barn.

Only Fishing.—A gentleman, very proud of his rhetorical faculties was one day sauntering along the river, when he came upon a small boy angling for gudgeons, whom he thus addressed: "Adolescence, art thou endeavoring to entice the finny tribe to imbibe into their denticulated mouths a barbed hook on whose point is placed some dainty allurement?" "No, sir," said the boy, "I'm a fishin'."

Five Hundred Thousand.—500,000 Bottles of *Green's August Flower* has been sold in this State in three months. We only ask you to go to the drug stores of Hugo Andriessen, Beaver, S. Hannen, Rochester, or Gilliland & Kerr, New Brighton, Pa., and get a bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size at seventy-five cents. Every Bottle warranted to cure Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, Sick-headache, Costiveness, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Impure Blood, or deranged Stomach and Liver. Use Dr. Boschee's German Syrup for consumption. nov29;1y.

A Singular Prosecution.—The grand chimney which once formed a portion of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, and after the burning of that stately pile, stood like a monument to mark the scene of one of the most magnificent conflagrations of the age, has been demolished, and no longer rears its majestic column to the skies. It was one hundred and twenty feet high. Now it is a scattered heap of bricks. While the chimney was being torn down, numerous spectators congregated in the vicinity to witness the progress of the work. Mr. Jerry Fruin, who had charge of the work, ordered them away, fearful that some of them might lose their lives. All obeyed save one H. T. Hessler, who halted in dangerous proximity to the crumbling chimney. Mr. Fruin begged him to get out of the way but he stood gaping at the workmen and refused to budge. Mr. Fruin then gave Mr. Hessler a push, and the latter threw up his fists in a pugilistic attitude. Mr. Fruin said to him, "Is that what your after?" and he dealt Mr. Hessler a blow which made him see stars instead of chimneys. Mr. Hessler stooped as if in the act of picking up a brick, but another blow from Mr. Fruin caused him to change his mind, and he beat a retreat. Hessler prosecuted Fruin, but the jury failed to agree, the majority of them thinking it ill-advised for Hessler to prosecute a man for assault and battery committed solely to prevent the death of the one assaulted.

A RARE CHANCE will be offered to the public of Beaver county from August 1st to 31, when Mr. H. Steinfeld of New Brighton (before removing to his new store will close out at auction his entire stock of Summer Clothing and Mens' Furnishing Goods, every evening, commencing at 7 o'clock; he will also offer for sale every afternoon at one o'clock a lot of Summer Dry Goods, such as Mohair Dress Goods, Delaines, Lawns, Gingham, Calico, Shawls, Parasols, Handkerchiefs, Hose, &c., &c. Do not miss this opportunity to get Great Bargains.

MILLINERY goods at cost, at the cheap store of W. A. Smith, Rochester Pa. jy24,2w

A Religious View of Politics.—When so much is said and written in a secular way respecting the political issues of the present campaign it is refreshing to turn hotimes to the columns of our religious cotemporaries for an impassioned exposition of the situation. Here is how the *United Presbyterian* regards it in this week's issue: Of Mr. Greeley it is said he goes to church on Sabbath, when he reads, says the London *Times*, till the sermon commences. Then he settles into a sleep till the services are concluded. Gen. Grant is said to have declared he "cannot get through a Sunday without having one of Petroleum V. Nasby's letters to read," which exhibits his moral and literary taste. Hon. Henry Wilson is a member of an orthodox Congregational church, and Mr. Brown is a member of a Presbyterian church in St. Louis. If, therefore, anybody is going to vote as influenced by the religious character of the candidates, he will not know how to choose. Certainly a thoroughly religious President would be desirable, but piety does not produce statesmanship, nor are the best men always available for high offices. Looking back over the list of Presidents, we have great reason to rejoice that none of them have been grossly immoral. Perhaps we ought to except a recent one, but likely he was somewhat mis-represented, and besides he was only President by accident.

Groceries, &c., at W. A Smith's, Rochester. The cheap store. jy24,2w

Saukey Libel Case.—On the 16th inst., David Saukey, esq., editor of the *Journal*, was arrested at the instance of W. C. Harbison, U. S. Assessor, on a charge of publishing a libelous article. Mr. Saukey refusing to give bail took up his residence in a cell at the *Land of Darius*, on Saturday last Mr. Saukey was before his honor Judge McCullin, on a writ to show cause, and was discharged on the ground of error in issuing out the writ.—*New North Western.*

LEMONS. Lemon Syrup, Lemon Extract and Lemon Essence, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. jy31 2w.

A Woman in Oil.—A man was complaining because his wife was recently taken with the oil fever. She had a piece of land of her own in West Virginia where oil had been found, and nothing would do but she must organize a company and go to boring. She bored him to go for a long time, but he would'nt; so she went herself.

I told the man he would be instituting in suing for a divorce.

"On what grounds?" asked the man.

"Right there, on her oil grounds."

"I mean what plea could I offer?"

"Why, that she left your bed and board.—*Pet Contributor.*

FRESH ITALIAN LEMONS, for sale at Hugo Andriessen's Drug Store. jy31-2t

Education and Crime.—The commissioner of education is now engaged in sending out in blank forms to all the prisons, jails and penitentiaries in the country, asking for statistical answers to serve as an indication of the relations of crime to education and ignorance. The importance of securing at accurate results in inquiries of this nature being now generally recognized all the penal institutions will doubtless heed the request and answer as full as possible. The heads of the question are as follows: Number of convicts; nativity; conviction how often; education of convicts; previous habits; nature of crime; social relations; whether married, single, divorced, separated, deserted, orphans or half orphans; education and habits of parents; instruction. When all the information is received it will be published by the bureau of education for general information.

Now is your chance to get bargains at W. A. Smith's cheap store, Rochester, Pa. jy24,2w

On Tuesday afternoon a man named John Lyons was severely injured, near Reno, by being struck by the engine of the express train on the A. & G. W. Ry. He was walking on the track of the G. & F. Railroad, and seeing a train coming stepped on the track of the A. & G. W. road, just as the express train came along on that road, and before he could get out of the way the engine struck him, throwing him up against the end of the boiler under the smoke stack, where he remained until the train was stopped. One of his limbs was broken, and his body badly bruised, but he will recover.

DRY goods, cheaper than the cheapest, at W. A. Smith's, cheap store Rochester. jy24,2w

Rich without money.—Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets are rich.

A man born with a good constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, and good limbs, and pretty good head-piece, is rich, Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles better than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses or land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develope good ones; but it is a greater thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flower of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get on with in this life is man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow, a timid and care-burdened man, these are all born deformed on the inside. Their feet do not limp, but their thoughts do.

Gratuitous Work.—J. R. Runkenbrod, esq., editor of "The Salem (O.) Republican," in an address before the editorial Convention at Warren, Ohio, makes the following very true remarks:

"It is not riously true that when a man wants something done for nothing he goes straight to a printing office. The newspaper publisher is the free bridge on which merit and demerit propose alike to cross the streams. He is the free horse on which every one wishes to ride to success, and when he has carried his booted and spurred rider to his coveted destination he is turned loose, and with a kick sent back for the next 'dead beat' to mount.

"He is expected gratuitously to 'puff' every man engaged in business until he has advertised him into a lucrative trade. He is expected to write columns after column commending manufacturing establishments, and making their business known all over the country, from which he only occasionally receives a petty job or insignificant advertisement at prices jewed down to starving rates. To save the pitiable sum of five dollars these very companies, when they want a job done, will patronize a "rat" concern in their town, or send four hundred miles away to a city office, and yet they look for the editor to speak of their establishments in the most extravagant terms of praise, as 'immense, first class,' 'enterprising,' 'LIBERAL,' and all such stuff, or else he will be charged with making no effort to build up his town. It would not be courteous to tell such men to go for their free local advertising where they get their job work Oh, no!

"Our money is invested in our establishment With our own means we defray the necessary expenses of printing our papers. Their columns are our private property, a portion of our capital in business, and with the same propriety that others come to us, we could go to them and ask them for their goods, their wares or their money without returning an equivalent But we pay our cash and full prices for every cent's worth we get from them. Should they not, in like manner, pay us when used for their benefit"

Commencement — Hartford — Mount Holyoke — Northampton — Connecticut Valley.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, July 19, 1872.

EDITOR ARGUS: Leaving Middletown, Conn., Where I had been spending a few days at the commencement of my *Alma Mater* the scene of the labors of a Fisk and an Olin, I took a seat in a car of the Connecticut River Rail Road, for Hartford. Having a couple of hours there, we visited among other points the Wordsworth Athenæum, in whose historical rooms are found very many objects of interest from furniture utensils brought over in the Mayflower, and trophies of the Revolution down through the centuries to those of the war of the Rebellion.

Nothing interested me more than the gallant Col. Ledyard's vest and shirt showing where his own sword was thrust into his heart by the dastardly British commander after he had surrendered Fort Griswold in the war of the Revolution. I recalled the burning of my youthful heart as I read the historian's account of this one of the darkest deeds of the struggle for a nation's birth.

A couple of hours ride up this beautiful valley, busy with the hum of machinery, and crowded with the happy homes of American laborers and artisans, brought us to Northampton, of which some former traveler has said: "It is the frontispiece of the book of beauty which nature opens wide in the valley of the Connecticut, and one of the most winsome pictures in the volume." At this point we took a carriage for the railway which elevates visitors to the "Prospect House," 1175 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Holyoke received its name from Elizer Holyoke, one of the first proprietors of Northampton, in 1654. You will appreciate the change of temperature when I inform you that everywhere else we have found the same sweltering atmosphere as in Beaver, but on arriving here and enjoying the cooling breezes for a few minutes, we were compelled to call for a room and put on our heavy clothing, and I now write, this morning, with my overcoat on, and my feet uncomfortably cold. N. P. Willis says of the enchanting view from this spot, "In point of cultivation and fertile beauty it is probably the richest in America."

With the naked eye we could see Greylock Mountain in the Western part of Massachusetts, 50 miles away; Haystack, in Vermont, 55 miles, and Monadnock, in New Hampshire, 60 miles distant. In a clearer day east and west, rocks near New Haven, 75 miles distant, may be seen. With the telescope we could read the time of day on the clock of the United States Arsenal at Springfield, and look in upon more than a score of towns that dot this lovely valley. The burning of one of the paper mills of Holyoke, ten miles distant, the greatest paper manufacturing point on this continent, if not in the world, was an episode more interesting to us, than to the owners or underwriters, I doubt not, as we could see distinctly the efforts made for extinguishing it. The celebrated Northampton meadows, containing 8,000 acres of as rich, alluvial soil as is to be found anywhere, are spread out at your feet, in all their beauty and variegation. You look into the Colleges at Amherst and upon Mount Holyoke Seminary and through the streets of old Hadley, where the Judges of Charles the First, Whally and Goffe, were concealed, and where the latter put himself at the head of the people and drove away the Indians, disappearing so suddenly that they thought an angel from heaven had been sent for their deliverance. You will find milder and sublimer views in some respects, but for beauty and variety of scenery the view from Mount Holyoke is unsurpassed. The present proprietor of the House and railway has spent twenty-four years on the summit of the mountain, and knows the history of the whole valley and seems to be able to fix the locality of every place in view as a man does the objects in his own yard. He has also studied the art of pleasing, and succeeds in making it very pleasant for those who tarry with him. Twenty years since I thought this a most charming view, and now, in riper years and with some additional knowledge of other points of interest, I can truly say that the traveler cannot afford to pass by Mount Holyoke. Northampton is the seat of much of Holland's Katrina, and also of Boecher's Norwood, I believe. I am sure it was the theatre of the labors of Jonathan Edwards, the great Calvinistic Diving, and the church in which he worshipped is still the largest in the State, outside of Boston.

Yours &c., R. T. TAYLOR.

How a Spider Spins.—Few things are more wonderful than the spinning apparatus of the spider. On the under side of the creature's body are placed four or six little knobs, each not larger than the point of a pin. These are outlets of certain receptacles within the abdomen, where the silk is prepared.

When the spider wishes to spin a thread, it presses the knobs, or spinnerets, with one of its legs, and forthwith there issues from each, not one but a thousand fibres, of such exquisite fineness, that it is only when the products of all the spinnerets are united, that they become visible to the naked eye. The "thread" of the spider is thus a tiny rope of four or six thousand strands.

The twisting into one cord is performed by the hindmost pair of legs, which, like the rest, are furnished with three claws apiece. Using those claws as fingers, the little rope-maker twists her groups of thread into one with surprising rapidity.

Important.—All men of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps (there being 12 regiments of the same,) who enlisted in the State service prior to July 22d, 1861, for three years, and who were mustered into the State service prior to August 6th 1861, are now considered by a recent decision of the Adjutant General U. S. A. as coming under the act of April 22d, 1872, and the soldiers of such organizations can now apply to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for the bounty, provided they had not served long enough to, and did not receive $100 bounty for such service. This act does not take cognizance of the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers. It will let in only those men who are yet living, and who were discharged before having served two years. The number to be thus benefitted will probably aggregate eight thousand persons. A large number of these men were killed in action before the regiments were mustered into the U. S. service.

A Waif.—On Saturday morning last, at an early hour, a colored girl appeared at the house of Mrs. Blazier, who resides at what is known as the "Spring House," on the New Lisbon road, with a bundle of clothes, which she stated a lady in town had sent out to be washed. After the girl had left Mrs. Blazier discovered in addition to the bundle of clothes, and ensconced therein a little bundle of flesh and blood in the form of a new born babe. Diligent inquiry developed the fact that the child had for its mother a young girl belonging to a respectable family in a neighboring city, but who for some weeks past, has been employed in Wellsville. The father of the child is said to have deceived another young girl, in Steubenville, whom however he was compelled afterward to make his lawful wife. The waif is still at Mrs. Blazier's, who will keep it until the unfortunate mother is able to take charge of it herself, and go with it to her former home. —*Wellsville Union.*

Quashed.—July 18th inst., David Sankey, esq., of the Lawrence *Journal*, presented a petition to the President Judge of that district setting forth that he had been arrested for a libel, and that bail in $1,000 was demanded for his appearance at the next Court, and on his refusal to give it he was imprisoned in the county jail; that he was a freeholder with real estate to the value of $20,000, and consequently not subject to arrest on capias; that the writ of arrest was defective, &c. The Judge granted a hearing Saturday, July 20th, when the writ was quashed, and Mr. Sankey discharged. In commenting on the subject, Mr. Sankey, in the last *Journal*, says;

"We have said that we did not believe that the writ for our arrest was prompted by Harbison's hatred of us personally, and, we may be asked, what in our opinion prompted it? We could not, perhaps, better express our views than to quote from an article in one of our northern exchanges, written for the purpose of showing that Pennsylvania would at all times be overwhelmingly Republican were it not for the intermeddling in the politics of the State by a "ring" of which Mr. Harbison became a pensioned member some time since. The writer says:

"To begin at the beginning Pennsylvania is, through her principles and interests, largely Republican, and under honest and intelligent management could be relied on always to poll in favor of the Republican candidates an overwhelming majority. But it has happened that one man has seized the machinery of the party, has subsidized the experts who control it, and made it and them simply the tools of his will, which grinds forever a grist for Simon Cameron. He has crept into almost every place of power and profit in the State, corrupting as he went, so that, finally, if a stranger were to inquire here for the Republican party he would be directed to Lochiel and Simon Cameron.

"We think his zeal do do his master's bidding led him to commit this grievous outrage upon us, who had never laid a straw in his way, designed to injure him personally, but simply because we have spoken freely, time and again, of the demoralizing and debauching tendency of his operations in politics, in connection with other "experts" who control the machinery of the Republican party. We say *control*, and we ask who will deny that the "experts" of the "Cameron Treasury Ring" *control* the party, so far as it can be done by its committees, conventions, &c., &c? Where is the Republican in this county, nay in any part of this commonwealth, who will say that he had any agency or influence whatever in making the "Harrisburg nominations," if he does not co-operate with that ring? If such man can be found, let him speak out and tell us what he done, and we may be induced to withdraw the charge of *total depravity* of the ruling element of the party. This attempt to ostracise and degrade us, is but one of the similar numerous attempts if not in form, in substance, that Republicans whom that intolerant clique cannot use for their selfish purposes, are, almost daily, made to experience. They shall have the full benefit of their own judgments as to the means which they should employ to *silence us.*"

Treatment of the Tomato Plant.—This delicious, delicately acid, cooling, healthful, and now almost indispensable fruit, whose hygenic qualities have been tested by the human system (that most perfect of laboratories,) is by careful culture being brought to perfection; and instead of coarse, unsightly, spongy, ill-flavored tomatoes, the desirable qualities of earliness, productiveness, size, solidity, paucity of seed, evenness of form, richness of flavor, and beauty of color may be secured.

The advantages of pruning have been questioned, but our tomatoes grow best when well pruned. Cut out all suckers and non-bearing branches. Let in light, air and sunshine. Most of the fruit grows on the lower parts of the vines, and there will be no less by shortening them; for nutrition will then flow to fruit instead of making fibre.

It is sometimes thought well, in garden culture, to support the vines by brush or other refuse material, or by training, which may be done by setting poles twelve feet apart, the tops five feet out of ground. Attach wires to them horizontally. Thus the fruit is exposed to the free action of the sun and air.

We stand and make mouths, like pouting children, because, forsooth, we are not in some other body's shoes; when the fact of the case is, if we only know it, we are beleaguered with golden opportunities, exactly suited to our capabilities; and let conscious superiority but assert itself, and they will come sneaking forth from their skulking places to wait our behests.

A Grant Club in Rochester.—A Grant and Wilson campaign club was formed in Rochester on Monday evening of last week. Dr. A. T. Shallenberger was elected President, Rev. M. L. Wortman Vice President, Hartford P. Brown Secretary, and H. J. Speyerer, Treasurer.

TOBACCO.

The use of this poisonous drug, even in that most disgusting and destructive of all forms, chewing, is widely prevalent among ministers. Many, if not most of them, acquired the fearful habit while in college, where it is now almost universal, and they have never had the needed sense, conscience, courage, or economy (which is it?) to bring it to a sudden termination. Some even of our strictest temperance writers and lecturers dishonor themselves by the same baseness of principle in respect to tobacco for themselves, that they loudly charge against others in respect to wine. Tobacco is one of the greatest enemies of the hour to the physical, mental and moral health of our nation, and so to the highest progress of Christ's Church among us. Terrible as is the loss of money, hundreds of millions each year spent upon this sensual indulgence, its worst effects are felt in its fatal impairment of the national vitality and especially among our educated men.

The stomach, lungs, liver, brain, and nerves, all succumb to the death-dealing influence of nicotine at last, and in many cases. It is customary to say of ministers who fail in health in their early youth or middle life, that they have overworked; and it is quite easy for them to accept so flattering an account of their labors. The writer has known several such in the foremost pulpits and positions of the land, and in a large majority of cases they have been in the habit of using tobacco. Here, he feels sure, lay the deadly secret of their down fall, although unrecognized even by themselves. Q.

New Fifty-Cent Counterfeits.—The following is the description of the new counterfeit half-dollar notes extensively circulated at present: The head of Stanton, the beard horsh and stiff, the back-ground on the right of the head irregular and scratchy. Under some of the words "fractional currency" are five lines in the ruled shade to the letters, and but four in the genuine. In the words "United States" the blank spaces between the body of the letters and the ruled shades are irregular, and generally narrower than the genuine, which are of uniform width. On the back of the counterfeit the hair-lines forming the turns at the top and bottom of the italic letters are heavy; on the genuine they are light and delicate. The red seal also differs materially from the genuine in the form of the letters; the dots on the shields, the shade to the letters, which are irregular and on both sides of the letters, and the ruled lines forming the back-ground to the shield. The fibre paper on which the genuine notes are printed has been imitated by scratchy lines engraved on the counterfeit plate. On examination with a glass it will be seen that the entire work differs from the genuine.

Strange but True.—On the 12th of October, 1871, Mr. David Hughes, residing about three miles from this city, was threshing wheat with a threshing machine and throwing the straw against an old stack. He was also the owner of a hog some eighteen months old and pretty fat, weighing about 200 pounds, and having some marks by which it could be clearly identified, among others it had a ring in its nose, which, having been torn out, had left a peculiar mark. From the day of the threshing the hog was missing—was hunted everywhere and finally given up as stolen. On the 30th day of June last, 8 months and 18 days from the loss, some of the straw having been removed, the hog came out, very thin and weak, but certainly the same hog. At first when given water it did not seem to know it, but finally drank and now likes it and eats as usual but recovers very slowly. The space the hog had occupied in the stack was between two and three feet in diameter.—*Mansfield Herald.*

A Cheerful Home.—A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over a household; while a smile like a gleam of sunshine may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessings dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened with kindness and smiles the heart will turn lovingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and *home, if it be ever so homely*, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

And the influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in the daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of death, and fatherly kindness finds an echo in the nobility and courtesy of the sons who come to wear the mantle and to fill his place: while on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned and disorderly home, go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions and strifes, and railings which have made their own early lives so wretched and distorted.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather 'as clouds and as doves to their windows," while from the home which is the abode of discontent, and strife and trouble, they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey. The class of men that disturb and disorder, and distress the world are not those born and nurtured amid the hallowed influences of Christian homes; but rather those whose early life has been a scene of trouble and vexation, who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves and trouble to those around them.

A Camp Meeting in the Olden Time.—The order of the day would be almost uniformly this: The horn (which was a long tin one, hung in the preaching stand) was sounded at sunrise, when it was expected that all persons in the tent should rise. Half an hour later it was blown again for family worship which must be observed in every tent, after which breakfast was prepared and eaten. At eight or nine, according to the season, the horn announced prayer meeting in the tents; at ten it proclaimed preaching; after that followed prayers at the stand and a call for mourners, or, as it was more correctly and elegantly expressed, "an invitation to such as desire an interest in the prayers of those present from a conviction that they were sinners." Then came a recess for the mid-day meal, and after this there was preaching again at two p. m. There were prayers at the stand and mourners called forward again, after which there was usually an adjournment to the open part of the ground, and a grand prayer meeting organized in the ring. The ring meeting was formed in this way: If there were many mourners at the altar, as it was called,—that is, two or three designated benches in front of the pulpit—some one in authority would order a removal, on which some active fellows would shoulder a few benches and carry them to the square, and have them placed in a convenient manner and ready for the mourners to kneel by or sit upon. Before these were removed, but in an incredibly short time, enough stout young men would join hands around the benches to form a compact enclosure. These again were enclosed by an outer ring of those who were first to spring to the place, that they might have a full view of the proceedings; for it was understood that the circle was not to be entered except by mourners and those who wished to talk to them The young people of the country were generally good singers, and knew the hyms and tunes mostly in use, and the numbers who would join in the singing would be surprising. Two resolute ones of the living wall of this ring would be designated at once doorposts and doorkeepers, who at their discretion admitted persons within the enclosure. The mourners were then brought on, and entering, kneeled at the benches, while a brother of leading voice would start, "Come ye sinners, poor and needy," or some similar song in which every available voice would join, not a brick of the wall of this tabernacle keeping silence. Then followed a prayer, then a song and then a prayer, and at last a steady stream, of song and supplication, running together like the parts of a *fugue*, harmonizing in spite of all discord.

The benefit of 'patent outsides' shows up well in one of our exchanges this week. On the first page was a piece of poetry entitled "To my darling." It had been carefully selected by the bald headed wielder of the trenchant shear blade who clips for a hundred communities as easy as he does for one, and whose plastic brain froths for all, at the same price, but when the poetry appeared in one particular paper in a county south of this, a father and a parent, took exception to the poetry, supposing it to be written by the man of two horse power brain, who run the paper in the village, and who was sweet on the old man's daughter. A skirmish occurred at a prayer meeting just as the editor was hooking on to his girl to see her home. The father now wears a piece of shingle over the place where his eye was, while the unlucky newspaper man is fed through a spout and is trying to digest his teeth which he swallowed. A correspondent says there is "blood on the moon" yet.—*New Lisbon Journal.*

UMSTEAD & Haritzog, desiring to make room for a new stock, will sell their entire stock at the lowest cash prices, immediately. Come one, come all, and reap his prices of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters—Broadway, New Brighton.

Almost a Separation—*Re-Adjustment.*—Canton, Ohio, was in a flutter of excitement last week over a little romance which occurred in that town. A young gentleman of highly respectable connections of that place, formed an attachment for a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady of New Hagerstown, and has been paying devoted attention to her for the last three years. Having fixed the wedding day for the 4th of July, to guard against accident, he was to write a line informing his intended that at the appointed time he would be at her house, when they would go quietly to the nearest minister and be spliced. Through some unaccountable mistake the letter failed to reach its destination, which fact made the lady think that business or unforeseen reason had arisen to detain her lover, and the wedding would necessarily have to be postponed. Accordingly she concluded to visit some friends in the country. In the meantime our hero, unaware of the miscarriage of his letter, donned his best attire, and fled him to his lady love's abode, only to find her absent with no word of explanation. Having a strong imagination and a thorough knowledge of the fickleness of the fair sex generally, he concluded she had "shaken" him, and took this plan to avoid a scene; whereupon he leaped into his buggy and drove furiously to the nearest railway station and bought a ticket to the District of Columbia, intending to visit a brother residing there, and then leave for Florida. During this interval our heroine returned to the parental roof and learned that her intended had been there and left in seeming great agitation; suspecting the real cause (being prompt to act) she like a sensible, true woman, mounted a steed and flew *a la* Sheridan to the telegraph office, and sent a recall to the love of her heart, which reached him at about the time of his arrival in Washington. Explanations followed to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, and the sequel is, two fond hearts beat as one, with no thoughts of a blighted future.

The Wheat Crop in Pennsylvania.—The Department of Agriculture in its report for June, in regard to the present wheat crop says:

A reduction of one-tenth of the area of last year is indicated in Pennsylvania, and a condition of 30 per cent. below an average is presented. The reports represent thirty eight counties, of which Clearfield alone gives 100. Had the season been propitious since the opening of pring, the losses by winter-killing would have been by no means irreparable—scarcely even formidable. The York corespondent declares the prospect the worst for thirty seven years. Drought cool winds, and the fly are s mong the evils added to the winter-killing.

UMSTEAD & Haritzog have just received a new stock of Misses' Shoes, Boots and Gaiters. Broadway, New Brighton.

Uterine Diseases.—By this term we understand those diseases peculiar to women, such as obstructions, irregularities, cessations, derangements, immoderations, and disorders which are so common, and which exercise such a powerful influence in the destruction of female health.

It is all important that the physician should be able to closely discriminate between these afflictions, as some of them are directly opposite in their nature, and each requires a specific treatment different from the other, a mistake in which would be dangerous and perhaps fatal.

That the urine in these disorders is of a peculiar character and quality, every physician of experience in this way knows and can at once perceive the difference between these excesses and deficiencies.

And in treating these complaints especially he must ever keep in mind these pathological differnces, and prescribe such remedies as will check up the excessive or restore the diminished secretions: remove the morbid conditions, and reinvigorate the whole system.

The good effects of this kind of treatment will be observed in a very short time, and as a general thing the patient recovers entirely in a few weeks.

We have had hundreds of cases where the good effect of our remedies were observable in a very few weeks. The dull, languid expression of the eyes began to disappear, the dark-colored circle beneath them gradually lessened, the skin became natural, the complexion improved, the appetite returned, the strength increased, the palpitation ceased, the nervousness wore off, the shortness of the breath became less troublesome, the puffed face was no longer observed, and the disposition became less irritable and more cheerful, and the general health entirely restored.

Many of these changes are among the first signs of improvement after commencing the treatment.

Afflicted women, brighten your hopes and try our remedies.

Our daily practical observations enable us to determine the precise conditions of the system in every case, and to prescribe the appropriate remedy in every disease.

For the benefit of those living at a distance laboring under Chronic Affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say: by sending a vial of URINE for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address, DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Temperance County Convention.—On last Monday the Temperance County Convention convened in the Court House in this place. Mr. A. Beatwick called the meeting to order and on invitation Rev. John H. Aughey lead in prayer. Rev. W. B. Grace was selected as Chairman, and Dr. Thos. J. Chandler and Joseph Alexander, esq., were selected Vice Presidents. Hon. B. R. Bradford and Mr. F. Banks were chosen Secretaries. The following is the

SELECT MISCELLANY.

SHAVING A MILLIONAIRE.

Everybody who lives in New Jersey will recollect Billy Gibbons the millionaire. He was an eccentric man, and numerous stories are told of his freaks. Here is one of them:

It seems that Billy, while in a country village, in which he owned some property, stepped into a barber's shop to get shaved. The shop was full of customers, and the old gentleman quietly waited for his turn.

A customer who was under the barber's hands when the old gentleman came in, asked the "knight of the razor," in an undertone, if he knew who that was" and, on receiving a negative reply, he informed him, in a whisper, it was "Old Billy Gibbons, the richest man in the State?"

"Gad," said the barber, "I'll charge him for his shave."

Accordingly after the old man had had the operation performed, he was somewhat surprised upon asking the price to be told "Seventy-five cents."

"Seventy-five cents!" said he quietly, "isn't that rather a high price?"

"It is my price," said he of the razor brush, independently, "and as this is the only barber's shop in the place them as comes into it must pay what I ask."

To the old man this was evidently a knock-down argument, for he drew three-quarters of a dollar from his pocket, paid them over to the barber, and left the shop.

A short time after this he was in close conversation with the landlord of a tavern hard bye, and the topic of the conversation was "barbers' shops."

"Why is it," said he, "there's only one barber's shop in town? There seems to be nearly enough work for two."

"Well, there used to be two," said the landlord, "till last winter, when this new man came up from the city and opened a new shop, and as everything in it was fresh and new, folks sort of deserted Bill Harrington's shop, which had been going for nigh fourteen years."

"But didn't this Bill do good work? Didn't he shave well, and—cheap?"

"Well as for that," said the landlord, "Bill did his work well enough, but his shop wasn't on the main street like the new one, and didn't have so many pictures and handsome curtains, and folks got in the way of thinking the new chap was more scientific and brought more city fashions with him, though, to tell the truth," said the landlord, striking a chin sown with a beard resembling screen wire, "I never want a lighter touch or a keener razor than Bill Harrington's."

"City fashions—eh? growled the old man. "So the new man's city fashions shut up the other barber's shop?"

"Well, not exactly," said the landlord, "though things never did seem to go well with Bill after the new shop opened; first, one of his little children died of a fever; then his wife was sick a long time, and Bill had a big bill to pay at the doctors; then as a last misfortune his shop burned down one night, tools, brushes, furniture and all, and no insurance."

"Well," said the old man, pettishly, "why don't he start again?"

"Start again!" said the communicative landlord; "why, bless your soul, he hasn't got anything to start with."

"H—m—m!" Where does this man live?" asked the old man.

He was directed, and ere long was in conversation with the unfortunate tonsor, who corroborated the landlord's story.

"Why don't you take a new shop?" said the old man; "there's a new one in the block right opposite the other barber's shop."

"What!" said the other, "you must be crazy. "Why, that block belongs to old Billy Gibbons; he'd never let one of these stores for a barber's shop; they are a mighty sight to good; besides that, I haven't got twenty dollars in the world to fit it up with."

"You don't know old Billy Gibbons as well as I do," said the other. "Now listen. If you can have that shop all fitted up, rent free, what will you work in it for by the month?—what is the least you can live on?"

The proposition somewhat startled the unfortunate hair-dresser, who finally found words to stammer out that perhaps twelve or fifteen dollars a month would be about enough.

"Pshaw!" said the old man, "that won't do. Now listen to me—I'll give you that store, rent free, one year, and engage your services six months all on these conditions. You are to shave and cut hair for everybody that applies to you, and take no pay; just charge it all to me, and for your services I'll pay you twenty dollars a month, payable in advance—pay to commence now," continued he placing two ten dollar notes on the table before the astonished barber—who, it is almost unnecessary to state, accepted the proposition, and who was still more surprised to learn that it was Billy Gibbons himself who had hired him.

In a few days the inhabitants of that village were astonished by the appearance of a splendid new barber's shop, far surpassing the other in elegance of appointments, and in which with new mugs, soaps, razors and perfumes, stood a barber and assistant ready to do duty on the heads and beards of the people. Over the door was inscribed, "William Harrington, Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon."

The people were not long in ascertaining or slow in availing themselves of the privileges of this establishment, and it is not to be wondered that it was crowded and the other deserted. The other held out some weeks, suspecting this free shaving—for Bill kept his secret well—was but a dodge to entice customers away, who would soon be charged as usual; but when at the end of six weeks he found Billy working away as usual, charging not a cent for his labor, and having money to spend into the bargain, he came to the conclusion that he must have drawn a prize in the lottery, or stumbled upon a gold mine, and was keeping a barber's shop for fun, so he closed his shop in despair, and left the place.

Meantime, "Bill Harington" kept on busy as a bee, and one fine morning his employer stepped in, and, without a word, sat down, and was shaved; on rising from his seat he asked to see the score for the six months past. The barber exhibited it, and after a careful calculation, the old man said:

"Plenty of customers, eh?"

"Lots of 'em," said the barber; never did such a business in my life!"

"Well," replied money Bags, "you have kept the account well. I see I've paid you one hundred and twenty dollars for your services,—all right,—and there are three hundred and thirty charged for shaving all that applied; now, this furniture cost one hundred and eight dollars; balance due you one hundred and two dollars. Here it is. Now you own this furniture, and are to have this shop rent free six months longer, and after to-day you are to charge the regular price for work, for your pay from me stops to-day."

This of course the barber gladly assented to.

"But," said the old man, on leaving, "take care you never cheat a man by charging ten times the usual price for a shave; for it may be another 'old Billy Gibbons.'"

At a marriage lately in Maine the bride's voice faltered, and she paused in the midst of the interesting ceremony. Her little niece, a bright little three-year-old, thinking the serious minister was trying to compel poor aunty to say something disagreeable, stamped her little foot and exclaimed, in a tone of authority, "Auntie, don't 'oo thay it!"

POPPING THE QUESTION.

A young Physician has a Matrimonial Patient.

A physician of this city went into his office some twelve months ago and found seated there a young and lovely lady, of cultivated manners and apparently of good character. The doctor at first thought her a patient and began to lay away his overcoat, gloves, cane, &c., with the view of sitting down and talking with the fair visitor. She said very little during the first few minutes, but wore a serious and pensive expression which only made her features more attractive. Half hesitating, yet charmed with the young beauty, the doctor began:

"Well, miss, what can I do for you?"

The damsel did not seem at all confused, but throwing back her auburn curls and looking the doctor squarely in the eye, she replied:

"You can marry me!"

Leap year had not commenced, and the M. D., though a young physician, was considerably nonplussed. The lady did not laugh or smile, or show any emotion. She was evidently in earnest, and awaited his answer with marked anxiety. A few minutes of painful suspense followed in which neither of them spoke a word. He declined to say "no," yet he was not prepared without further acquaintance, to say "yes." The proposition had never been made to him before, and a little time for consultation with friends and relatives and bankers must be allowed. Accordingly he said to her:

"I believe in first love and early marriages. They promote the happiness and welfare of the human race more than any other institution of social life. In the present instance, however, you must give me a year in which to make up my mind. Twelve months from this date call again and I will give you my answer."

The young lady, though evidently disappointed, and somewhat crestfallen, rose from her seat, promised be punctual in returning at the end of the year, and bowing gracefully, said "good-by," and departed. She vanished from the ken of the young physician as if by magic and was heard of no more for a time. The doctor often recalled her image, her graceful form and handsome features, but never once dreamed that she would really return and again solicit his hand in marriage.

The appointed time, however, came a day or two ago, and prompt, even to the hour, was the same fair lady. She entered the office, and in a sweet voice, but with the same serious and pensive expression, said to the doctor:

"I have called for your reply to my offer of marriage made to you twelve months ago."

The doctor was overwhelmed. He well remembered the circumstances of her previous visit, and would willingly have escaped from the necessity of a downright refusal. There were, however, no other alternatives than yes or no, and he reluctantly used the latter. The young lady, beautiful and charming even in her disappointment, quietly left the office as gracefully as she had entered it. The authorities soon afterward learned of her mental situation and sent her to one of the charitable institutions of the city.—*Louisville Journal.*

Extract from the Note-book of a Sub-Master.

Living in a community where the fathers have grown rich by lives of tireless industry, and the effeminate sons ride to school in cosy carriages, or remain at home because the day is too warm or too rainy, it becomes very easy to understand why the wheel of fortune revolves so rapidly in the United States.

How many of these boys had wealthy grandsires? Scarcely a single one. How many of their grandsons will inherit wealth? About as many.

Dr. Holland has told us somewhere, that one of the greatest benefits resulting from a financial disaster is the saving of a large crop of young men. Must this needs be so? Must these boys grow up indolent, incapable, and shiftless, instead of being the more carefully trained in view of the responsibilities with which their social position invests them?

In Europe the heir to title and estates is taught to endure hardship, and thus strengthen his physique sufficiently to sustain the burdens and important duties which manhood will give him. It is a maxim among English students, that a gentleman should have more courage and endurance than a cat.

In this land, in which labor is the corner-stone, too many young men regard wealth as merely the representative of shade in warm weather and shelter in storm, together with immunity from toil at all times; instead of the condensed sweat and expended muscle of other men, which it really is. So far from being the models of strength, beauty and activity which their abundant leisure and the means of improvement within their reach should make them, they fall behind artisans and laborers in physical and mental development.

The father, absorbed in heaping up riches, scarcely ever has time to look after his children; and the principal study of mothers and nurses is to keep them clean and quiet. Still, such fathers marvel that at one-and-twenty their sons are not the earnest men that their memories assure them they themselves were when, with hands hardened to the many years of rowing against the tide of adversity, they rounded the stake-boat of majority with a cheer.

Teachers may strive to counteract the tendencies of mistaken indulgence at home, but the tasks set will be considered too hard by Jimmy and Tommy, and Jimmy and Tommy will be moved to a place where the irmoney will be accepted as an equivalent for their blunders.

Thus it comes to pass that the boy who begins his mercantile career by straightening crooked nails in the packing-room, often rises to the head of the concern, while the son of his old employer may possibly figure a junior partner, although it more frequently happens that the old name disappears from 'Change altogether.

Arizonian Peculiarities.

An Arizonian correspondent has something to say of the peculiarities of that country: "A man told an English tourist near San Bernardino that up in the mountain they had recently discovered a brass mine—very rich ore too, he added, when he saw the Englishman open his eyes with astonishment."

"We had such a fellow down in our country," said the Arizonian, "but he went off in disgust. He came into the hotel at Prescott one night, and at supper the landlord asked him if he'd have some teal. 'What's teal?' says the fellow. 'Why a kind of duck,' says the landlord. 'And wouldn't fly,' says the fellow. 'Yes,' says the landlord. 'Well,' says he, 'I don't want any then; anything that had wings, and could fly, and didn't fly out of this accursed country, I don't want to have anything to do with.'" "You've got some droll Pikes down there," said the General; "one of them met me once, and said he had travelled on the Gila, with a certain person a friend of mine." "You like that John Nugent?" he remarked, "but he's a nasty little beast." Now Nugent is remarkable for his scrupulous neatness, and I said, "I guess you must be mistaken; he always passed for a very clean man." "I know him," said the Pike with a sneer of disgust; "didn't I travel with him for three weeks? And didn't I use to see him go down to the river every morning with a little tin cup and a dirty little brush he used to carry in his pocket, and scrub, and hawk, and spit, till it almost made me puke to see him." I tell you he's a nasty little beast."

"I believe there's not a hard story in this country that is not fathered on Arizona," said the Arizonan, "and the tales they tell about us and our Territory have done us almost as much harm as the Apaches."

"Do you know how they carry on agriculture down there?" asked the Judge; there was a fellow who hired himself out as a farm hand in Arizona, and the first day his master told him to cut some wood. So he asked for an ax, but the farmer said 'No, we don't cut wood with an ax here;' and gave him a sledge-hammer to knock and break off the mesquit which they burn down there. The next day John was ordered to cut some hay, and was looking about for a scythe, when his master said: 'We don't cut hay with a scythe down here,' and gave him a hoe to cut down the woody stocks with which they swindle their horses there for hay. The third morning the farmer called his man to come out and plant corn. John looked for a hoe: but his master said, 'We don't plant corn with a hoe out here,' and gave him a crowbar with which to punch holes in the ground, wherein to drop corn; and John left the country in disgust at that kind of farm work."

Marriages of Great Men.

Lord Byron married Miss Milbank to get money to pay his debts. It turned out a bad shift.

Robert Burns married a farm girl with whom he fell in love while they worked together in the plowfield. He was irregular in life, and committed the most serious mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs.

Milton married the daughter of a country squire, but did not live with her long. He was an austere, exacting literary recluse, while she was a rosy, romping country lass that could not endure the restraint imposed upon her, so they separated. Subsequently, however, she returned, and they lived tolerably happy.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital vows were sacredly observed, and sincere affection existed.

Shakespeare loved and wedded a farmer's daughter. She was faithful to her vows, but we could hardly say the same of the great bard himself. Like most of the great poets, he exhibited too little discrimination in bestowing his affections on the other sex.

Washington married a woman with two children. It was enough to say that she was worthy of him, and they lived as married folks should—in perfect harmony.

John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father objected on the ground of John being a lawyer—he had a bad opin of the morals of the profession.

John Howard the great philanthropist, married his nurse. She was altogether beneath him in social life and intellectual capacity, and besides this was fifty-two years old while he was but twenty-five. Life would not take "No" for an answer, and they lived happily together until she died, which occurred two years afterward.

Peter the Great of Russia, married a peasant girl. She made an excellent wife and sagacious Empress.

Humboldt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy.

It is not generally known that Andrew Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living. She was an uneducated but amiable woman, and was most devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

John C. Calhoun married his cousin, and their children, fortunately, were neither diseased nor idiotic but these not once have the talent of the great "States Rights" advocate.

Edward Lytton Bulwer, the English statesman and novelist, married a girl much his inferior in position, and got a shrew for a wife. She is now insane.

The Rebel Government archives.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 19, 1872. Col. Rickett, who sold the rebel archives to the Treasury Department, makes to day a full statement regarding their character. They constitute all, except the secret service vouchers; the archives of the rebel State Department Their present money value to the government arises wholly from the bearing they have upon many of the largest claims before the Southern Claims Commission. As an example of their use, one single letter, similar to many purchased, saved the government sixty-five thousand dollars, in a single case, a short time since before the commission. The papers were first offered to Mr. Seward, but negotiations were broken off because at that time the holder of the documents would not bring them here for inspection. While President Grant was General of the army he recommended the payment of $165,000, the price then asked for the same papers. This, however is not stated by Rickett. Colonel Rickett speaks of one paper among those turned over, "Report by Jacob Thompson of his operations on the frontier of Canada," as one he did not know was among the records till after they had been offered to the government. This he says shows an appropriation of a large amount of Confederate gold by Thompson and Judah P. Benjamin, and contains the details of attempts to burn Northern cities. This scheme Colonel Rickett severely condemns, and says: "And thus I am, albeit unintentionally, the instrument of the execution of a sort of poetic justice upon them. I surrendered all of my own papers, even although some of them caused me to be considered as a d—d abolitionist by J. Davis, Benjamin & Co. Why, let me ask, should I have been more nice as to the official papers of other men? As to anything in the whole mass militating against Horace Greeley's triumphant election, that were the merest moonshine. All the Niagara Falls conference is an old story, played out long ago. It were simply absurd to pretend to implicate him in an attempt to burn his own city. I honor him for his noble endeavor to stop the effusion of blood.

What Becomes of the Sons of Successful Men?

Next to the question of what becomes of the pins? an interesting question would be, what becomes of the sons of successful men? A few names and a few firms are in the hands of the founders, but these are exceptions, the old name and the old trade generally pass into the hands of others. "Do you see that man shoveling in coal? Well, his children and children like his, will jostle your pampered sons and rule this land," said an old New Yorker the other day. The old names have ceased in the pulpit. The famed men at the bar seldom have a successor. The eminent jurists carry their honor with them to the grave. Merchant princes are obliterated.

The reason is clear. The father laid the base of the business one way and the sons another. Men who earned their fortunes by hard work, by diligence; that knew sixteen hours toil by personal attention; that were their own book-keepers, salesmen, cashiers, and often porters, are followed by sons who do as little as possible; who delegate to others all the work they can, and who know more of the road than of the ledger.

Famous hotel men were gentlemen of intelligence, men who were the equals of the best in the land, and who never sunk their trade.

Young men who fling the example of their sires to the wind, find it easier to squander a valuable name, run through a fortune quicker than it was earned, and find themselves, while young, at the point from which their father started. One thing is quite marked in New-York. It is the fact that the heavy business is getting into the hands of foreigners.

The heavy importers, the great bankers, and much of the trade of value is slipping out of the hands of Americans and the trade of England goes into the power of the Lombards.

Josh Billings said he never knew a dog of any breed whatsumever, to take hydrofoby after being thoroughly vaccinated with buckshot.

"Gentlemen," said a tavern-keeper to his guests, "I don't know whether you have talked enough or not, but as for myself, I'm going to shut up!"

☞ A want has been felt and expressed by physicians for a safe and reliable purgative. Such a want is now supplied in *Parson's Purgatics Pills.*

The little girl who sang, "I want to be an angel," was told by her papa that her desire would be gratified if she could pass the competitive examination.

"Mother it is no use; I can never love Mr. Sprowler." "Well," said the mother, looking at her with surprise, "that is no reason why you should not marry him."

A Hartford burglar was lately frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the sweet simplicity of a solitary spinster who, putting her head out of the window, exclaimed: "Go away! Ain't you ashamed?"

"Schon," said a Dutchman, "you may say what you please pout pad papers; I have had de worst napors vat ever vas. Mine pigs and mine hens dey come home mit dar cars sphlit, and todder day to of them *come home missing.*"

A gentleman inquired of a carpenter's boy, "My boy when will this work you have on hand be done?" I cannot tell sir," replied the boy, artlessly, "it's a day's job, and it will depend upon how soon the boss gets another order."

A young man rode ten miles in a railway carriage with a young lady with the intention of popping the question, but all he said was, "It is quit mooney to night." "Yes," she replied, "muchly." And there was not another word said.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are the only medicinal preparations necessary in families. The Pills regulate all the internal organs with unerring certainty; the Ointment is a positive antidote to all external diseases. Sold 78 Maiden Lane N. Y. Price, 25 cents per box or pot. ☞ Ask for new style; the old is counterfeit. 3

☞ Josh Billings says: "I hev allus observed that a whining dog is allus sure to get lickt in a fight. No cur of well regulated morals kan resist the temptation to bite a cowardly pup that tries to sneak off with his tail between his legs. The whining business man is just so. A good, ringing bark is wuth more to put greenback into a man's pocket than 42 yards of whining.

A dissipated young man, who ran away from home, and spent his substance in riotous living, resolved at last to return to the paternal roof. His father was kind enough to forgive the young rascal for his wickedness, and rushing into the house overcome with joy that the boy had returned, cried out to his wife: "Let us kill the prodigal; the calf has returned!"

☞ The "Weeping Willow" has a romantic history. The first scion was sent from Smyrna in a box of figs to Alexander Pope. General Clinton brought a shoot from Pope's tree to America, in the time of the Rev lution, which, passing into the hands of John Parke Curtis, was planted on his estate in Virginia, thus becoming the progenitor of the weeping willow of this country.

☞ One often hears quoted certain expressions illustrative of "the ruling passion strong in death;" but we have heard of none better than that of a venerable woman, the mother of a banker, who had reached the advanced age of ninety-nine years and eight months. Feeling very weak one morning, she sent for the doctor, and in the course of the interview asked him if he thought she would attain the age of one hundred. "Well, madam, you may depend upon me doing my best." "Oh, do!" said the old lady, "I should *so much* like to touch *that!*"

Miscellaneous.

$1,000 REWARD!

A reward of one Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine that will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as

DR. FAHRNEY'S

Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

It must be a better Cathartic a better Alterative, a better Tonic, a better Diuretic, a better Purifier, and in every way better than the Pan-a-ce-a. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain anything NOT PURELY VEGETABLE

—:o:—

$500 REWARD!!

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure any cases of Costiveness, Constipation Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Billiofis Diarrhea, Jaundice, Inflammation, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Tape Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Ulcers Sores, Pains in the Loins, Side and Head and *Female Complaints* thus

DR. FAHRNEY'S

BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA,

which is used more extensively by practicing physicians than any other popular medicine known.

☞ Prepared by P. FAHRNEY'S Bros & Co., Waynesboro Pa. and Dr. P. FAHRNEY, Chicago Price 75 cts per bottle. For sale by Wholesale and Retail Dealers and by JOHN MOORE, Druggists Beaver, Pa 19:13-ly

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Wide Japanese Cloths, 25 cents.

LISLE THREAD POPLINS, 15 cents.

100 PIECES GRENADINE,

AT 15, 20 AND 25 CENTS.

1 CASE ORGANDIE LAWN, 15 cents;

JAPANESE SILKS,

PURE SILK CHAIN, AT 65 CENTS;

As good as any 75 cent goods in

THE MARKET.

SUITS! SUITS! $4 50 AND $5.00, $6 00 and $9 00, in very choice styles.

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DAVID CAMPBELL, *Treasurer.* [my8:6m

Miscellaneous.

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Fancy Dry Goods:

The Latest Novelties in

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JAPANESE SILKS,
JAPANESE PLAIDS,
JAPANESE LINEN,
FANCY POPLINS,
BLACK SILKS,
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS,
DOLLY VARDEN PRINTS.
WHITE GOODS, P. K's and
Light Fancy SHAWLS & SCARFS;
NEW SPRING SKIRTS.
NEW WHITE SKIRTS;
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
DOLLY VARDEN SKIRTS & Bustles.

—:o:—

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A

JOS. M. M'CR

May 1:6m

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In from One to Twenty Minutes.

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It was the first and is

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IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

'HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BRYDGES, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your advertisement, and thought I would try it, for had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, stronger, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this at your request, for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH F. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you

[apr15, '72-ly

A Word to You, Friend!!

FOR GOOD COFFEE,

FOR GOOD TEAS,

FOR GOOD SUGARS,

FOR GOOD SPICES,

FOR GOOD FLOUR,

FOR GOOD FEED,

FOR GOOD TOBACCO,

FOR GOOD CIGARS,

FOR EVERYTHING GOOD

IN THE

Grocery and Provision Line,

AND AT PRICES THAT CAN'T

BE BEAT IN BEAVER OR ELSEWHERE.

GO TO

S. SNITGER & CO'S.

3d Street, BEAVER, PA.

Jun10'72 1y

James H. Rankin,

DEALER IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

CUTTLERY, PLATED WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Japannese and Plain Fine Ware,

WITH EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Call and see our stock and learn our prices.

No. 6th St., (Late St. Clair St.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov1-1y

BOUGHTON'S ADJUSTABLE

MOSQUITO

AND FLY SCREEN,

CHEAPEST AND BEST SCREEN EVER INVENTED.

PRICE, 50 Cts, Extra Quality, $1.00.

Cash Orders by mail promptly attended to. Agents wanted in every town. Address, J. W. Boughton, 1,320 Chestnut St., Phila. Also, Manufacturer of "Wood Carpet." Can be carried in a trunk. jy24-4t

Miscellaneous.

New Spring Goods!

AT

CREERY & Co's

Street, Beaver, Pa

o:——

oid Inferior Goods."

o:——

New Millenery Goods:

And NEW STRAW GOODS.

Dolly Varden HATS & BONNETS,
Trimmed HATS & BONNETS;
Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS;
RIBBONS, all widths & colors;
FLOWERS, all the new shades:

Ruffing, Puffing, Tucking, & Embroidery,
TOURIST PARASOLS:
SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES and NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
CURTINS,
OIL CLOTHS.
BAZAR-CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

o:——

ALSO ADD

CAMBRIC, White LINEN, BUFF LINens that may appear during the Season.

T

EERY & CO'S.

BEAVER, PA.

SHARP & HOFFMAN,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE.
STONEWARE, WQODENWARE
Hardware,
WINDOW GLASS, NAILS, CUTLERY;
WHIPS, LAMPS, NOTIONS,
SALT, FISH, FLOUR, GRAIN,
Mill - Feed, Oil - Meal, Lard Oil,
SHOT, CAPS, LEAD, FUSE,

Rifle and Blasting Powder,

(Wholesale and Retail:)
Chimney-Tops and Drainage Pipes;
WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL:
Dryer, Turpentine, Colors dry & in Oil;
PAINT BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

WE HAVE THE

Averill Chemical Paint

Mixed ready for use,

PURE WHITE, ALL COLORS AND SHADES,

Warranted Genuine,

and for sale in any quantity—by the quart, in tin cans, by the gallon in tin buckets, or by five gallon kegs.

THE AVERILL PAINT

Has given unbounded satisfaction for many years in all sections of the country, and has been in use in this vicinity about five years, proving itself to be, especially, the colors and shades, absolutely

The Best and Cheapest!

Paint now in use. Rain does not effect it before drying, and when dry it has a hard glassy surface; will not crack or peel off. We will send sample card, price list and testimonials to any person asking for the same

All heavy goods delivered free of charge in Rochester and vicinity.

SHARP & HOFFMAN,

marC.6m] ROCHESTER, PA

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. The Undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate prices.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thanking the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

mar 24-1f

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the following valuable property, Academy lots No 61 and 62, containing about 20 acres, lying on the public road leading from Beaver to Vanport

ALSO—Academy lot No. 73, lying on the Ohio river, adjoining land of Patrick Shannon on the west, containing about six acres, these lots are all sowed down in grass and in good condition; the lots are enclosed with good board fences, any person wishing to purchase will please call on me at my office, where all necessary information will be given. GEO. W. HAMILTON.

apra7-tf

G. S. BARKER, F. A. BARKER, C. A. BARKER.
G. S. BARKER & Co., *New Brighton, Pa,* AND
G. S. BARKER & Co., *Beaver Falls, Pa*

BANKERS,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondents will receive prompt attention. [dec21,1y

JAMES R. REED & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

No 68 Fifth Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

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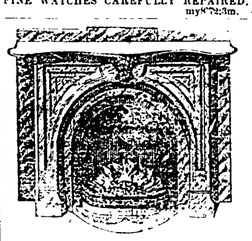

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STOVES,

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Assortment of

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

SAMPLE AND SALES ROOMS,

Reevs' Brick Block,

NEAR

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY.

May 1, 3m

Miscellaneous.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

James T. Brady & Co.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. & WOOD ST,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE BUY AND SELL

Government Securities, Gold, Silver,

AND COUPONS

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

And do a General Banking Business. We allow SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on DEPOSITS, subject to check without notice.

[ly8:1y] **JAMES T. BRADY & CO.**

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.

feb2:1y

Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.

Four doors above Sixth Ave.

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. je141y

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES:

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking,

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST B